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GROMYKO, VANCE CONCLUDE ARMS LIMITATION TALKS IN GENEVA

'International Dairy' on Talks

LD220041Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 21 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Excerpts] Talks have begun in Geneva between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. They are discussing the unresolved questions pertaining to a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms.

Gromyko and Vance are examining in detail the remaining questions in the spirit of the intention expressed by both sides to complete a SALT agreement in the very near future. At the same time, in the United States they are reviewing the strivings of the Pentagon to compensate for the future agreement by increasing allocations for developing other types of weapons that are not yet the subject of talks. This is being done allegedly with the aim of reducing the Senate opposition to the SALT agreement.

22 Dec Talks

LD221048Y Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, December 22, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, continued here talks on questions connected with the completion of drafting of a strategic arms limitation agreement.

Gromyko on Progress of Talks

LD221943Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Report from Geneva by Georgiy Zhukov, correspondent of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons are continuing in Geneva today. The aim of the meeting is to work out an agreement and reach a mutually acceptable understanding. The talks are being conducted by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for foreign affairs, and Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state. They are meeting twice a day, morning and evening, alternately on American and Soviet premises. Evaluating the first day of the talks in an interview for Soviet television, Comrade Gromyko said:

[Begin Gromyko recording] I have discussed a number of questions with the U.S. secretary of state. A certain amount of progress has been made, but it is too early to talk of final results. There are still a number of questions that must be examined. [end recording]

At this hour of the evening, as this report is being broadcast, the talks are still continuing.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on 23 December carries a report on the SALT talks that notes that "Comrade Gromyko has stated that the attainment of agreement is possibly only with the observance of the principle of equal security and mutual consideration of each other's interests."]

Talks Extended

LD222344Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Boris Andrianov]

[Excerpts] The talks between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and U.S. Secretary of State Vance are to be continued in Geneva on 23 December. Both sides have agreed to extend the meeting to solve outstanding questions and prepare conditions for summit level signing of an agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

Objective observers described the meeting in Geneva as a barometer of detente.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 23 December reports that the SALT talks "are continuing" and that "news agencies reporting from Geneva note that the talks are being held in the spirit of the intention expressed by both sides to complete drafting the agreement in the near future."]

Talks End 23 Dec

LD232037Y Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, December 23, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state, ended talks here today.

As was agreed earlier, Andrey Gromyko and Cyrus Vance concentrated on questions concerning limitation of strategic offensive arms with a view to completing shortly the preparation of a new agreement.

As a result of a concrete and in-depth discussion, agreement was reached or the positions of the two sides on a number of basic outstanding questions were brought closer together.

The two sides expressed determination to complete thrashing out the remaining questions by using ordinary channels between Moscow and Washington.

They also exchanged opinions on a number of other questions of Soviet-American relations and on certain international problems of mutual interest to the USSR and the USA.

Gromyko Leaves Geneva

LD241044Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for foreign affairs, left for Moscow today from Geneva, where he had been conducting talks with U.S. Secretary of State Vance.

Returns to Moscow

LD241348Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for foreign affairs, arrived back in Moscow today from Geneva, where he had been conducting talks with U.S. Secretary of State Vance. At the airport in Moscow, Comrade Gromyko was met by Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Gromyko Comments on Talks

LD242134Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2045 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Today Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for foreign affairs, returned to Moscow from Geneva following talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on issues concerning a new agreement on limiting strategic arms.

Comrade Gromyko gave an interview to journalists:

[Gromyko--begin recording] Much work has been done. One can really say that on the majority of issues on which there was no agreement, an agreement has essentially been reached. [Deystvitelno mozhno skazat, chto bolshinstvo voprosov, po kotorym ne bylo sogalsiya--oni po sushchestvu seychas soglasovany] But some work remains to be done to complete the drafting of a treaty on limiting strategic arms. On behalf of the Soviet Union, I express satisfaction on the grounds that both sides are fully resolved to carry this work through to the end and are doing everything possible to see that it is completed in the very near future. [end recording]

[Moscow World Service in English at 2200 GMT on 24 December carries the following report on Gromyko's remarks on the SALT talks: "The Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, has said that at the talks with the American secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, in Geneva, progress was made on most outstanding issues that pertain to the limitation of strategic arms. Interviewed for the Moscow Television back home, Andrey Gromyko said on Sunday that the two sides had agreed to coordinate the unresolved issues to prepare the agreement in the near future. He said normal channels between Moscow and Washington should be used for the purpose. Andrey Gromyko said he hoped that the American side would act in line with the pledges it made at the talks. As for the Soviet Union, the foreign minister said, it would do all it can for the agreement to be prepared and signed at a proper level and to come into force."]

Vance Returns to Washington

LD251402Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1257 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington--On his arrival here from his trip to Europe, where he had talks on SALT-II with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, U.S. Secretary of State Vance stated: Despite all the achievements in the field of international communications, there are still cases where personal contacts are irreplaceable in solving difficult international problems. Cyrus Vance said that this assertion fully applies to his talks with Andrey Gromyko, which recently ended in Geneva. In Geneva, Cyrus Vance said: Mr Andrey Gromyko, myself and other colleagues were able to reach agreement in the main on most of the problems that have so far remained unresolved so as to make it possible to complete preparations for a final agreement in the very near future.

We shall be acting energetically through our delegations in Geneva and through diplomatic channels to solve outstanding problems. We are aware of the great importance for peace of achieving a SALT-II agreement without delay. We are not, however, bound by any time limits, and our main concern is to see that the agreement is a good one. Cyrus Vance continued: As we announced yesterday, agreement on a meeting between President J. Carter and President Leonid Brezhnev has already been reached in principle. The question of timing for this meeting remains to be decided in Washington and Moscow. Against the background of this statement, attention has been attracted by commentaries in the New York TIMES and Washington POST, which try to prove that if the Geneva meeting has failed to resolve all questions, then, it transpires, the Soviet Union is at fault for this. However, it is well known that the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared its willingness to bring closer, through our countries' joint efforts, the signing of the agreement, and that it has done and is doing everything in its power in this direction. If the above-mentioned papers--referring to certain unnamed figures--are endeavoring to convince the U.S. public to the contrary, then they are doing so either because they are inadequately informed, or for reasons best known to themselves, they wish to delude their readers.

Soltan on Results of Meeting

LD241946Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan report from Washington: Despite the Christmas holiday in politics, ordinary Americans have been closely following the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva. Its results are encouraging--this is the main conclusion of today's commentaries. It is understood here that an agreement to limit strategic arms touches on sensitive defense questions of both countries; therefore, all the details must be carefully agreed on so that there is no infringement of the principle of equal security. And although not all the questions have been settled yet, it is felt in Washington that the agreement, work on which has taken several years, can be concluded in the near future. The DAILY WORLD notes that Americans, worried by serious domestic problems that have been engendered in no small measure by excessively inflated military expenditures, now have a bright hope. Despite the anti-Soviet propaganda that is still continuing here, many people in the United States have friendly feelings toward our country, reasonably considering that we must seek ways to develop Soviet-American relations in various fields to reduce the danger of nuclear war.

Shalygin Commentary

LD251747Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] Yuriy Shalygin writes that world public interest in the Gromyko-Vance talks is quite natural because the arms race has been assuming a particularly dangerous scope. Many people believe that a new SALT agreement could play an important part in attaining an end to the stockpiling of arms. SALT-II talks have been underway for some years now. The problem is too complex to be solved at once, but some quarters in the United States have put up many artificial barriers. "This makes all the more important the fact that Andrey Gromyko and Cyrus Vance have reached agreement or brought closer the views of the two sides on a number of basic features that remained outstanding. This is stated in a communique on the meeting in Geneva." Gromyko said in a TV interview when back in Moscow that there has been progress on most unsolved questions. "The American administration is having strong negative pressure exerted on it by the military-industrial complex, which wants the arms race to continue. To conceal its selfish interests, the military-industrial complex claims it's the view of the entire American public. But opinion polls show that three-quarters of the Americans favor the SALT-II treaty. They believe that armaments should be limited and protest against replacing some types of weapons with others. Curbing the arms race is a matter of urgency in our time. The Soviet Union is acting purposefully in this direction." As Gromyko stressed in his TV interview, the USSR will do everything possible for the SALT-II agreement to be signed and come into force.

U.S.-PRC NORMALIZATION

CONTINUING COMMENT ON NORMALIZATION OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

Carter, Brezhnev Messages

LD230218Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Excerpts] Leading newspapers and political observers have a lot to say about the exchange between President Brezhnev and President Carter on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. Here's an opinion from Sergey Losev, a writer on international affairs:

In his interview for the CBS network President Carter acknowledged the receipt of a personal message from President Leonid Brezhnev on 19th December. The President claimed that the Soviet leader had accepted the American view that its new relations with the Chinese People's Republic will help promote universal peace. President Carter therefore described the general tone of the Soviet message as being very positive. He said there can be no doubt that American relations with China would present no threat to good relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

One should recall at this point that the message from Leonid Brezhnev was in reply to a personal message from President Carter in which he informed the Soviet side about the forthcoming establishment of relations with China. The President assured the Soviet side that in taking this step he had no other objective but to promote the cause of peace in the world in the interest of all nations. The official Soviet news agency TASS responded to President Carter's television interview with a statement explaining the true meaning of the Soviet message.

Addressing members of the press, the White House press secretary said he could see no divergence between the stand of President Carter and the TASS statement, but the U.S. mass media point out that the two sides put a different interpretation on the messages exchanged by the two leaders. The New York TIMES said: Moscow feels that the American side has distorted the views of the Soviet leader. The paper said the TASS statement, though it did not deny or criticize the statement of President Carter, gave it to be understood that he chose to mention only the positive aspects of the message from President Leonid Brezhnev. A UNITED PRESS comment said the Soviet Union has, in a polite way, refused to acknowledge President Carter's assessment of the Soviet message. TASS, which quoted official Soviet sources, repeated a point made in the message of President Brezhnev. It said the Soviet Union will closely watch the practical consequences of American-Chinese relations and will draw appropriate conclusions for its future policy.

Since the White House press secretary said the United States will not release the full text of the messages, there is actually nothing more to be said on that score. What remains is the all-important question about the real objectives of the current normalization of American-Chinese relations. The Peking leaders make no secret of the fact that they expect to get access to advanced weapons produced in the West. The Washington POST reacts by saying that there can be no doubt about anti-Soviet intentions harbored by the Chinese leaders. It's also clear that the Washington policymakers don't want to say anything at this juncture about their hopes and expectations concerning playing the China card against the Soviet Union.

In a speech on 20th December U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski described diplomatic relations with China as a most important event as a result of which a new global political reality is taking shape.

Kozyakov Comments

LD221404Y Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The exchange of messages between President Leonid Brezhnev and President Carter is now in the center of public attention in many countries. President Carter informed President Brezhnev of the coming normalization of American relations with China and he gave an assurance that this step had no other objective apart from promoting world peace. In his reply to President Carter, President Brezhnev said the establishment of normal relations between two countries is a natural thing. The Soviet Union has always favored and now favors exactly this kind of relations between countries. It is a different question on what basis such normalization takes place and what goals the sides set for themselves. This question is also natural especially in view of the quite definite direction of China's present course.

Well, the main points of the Peking strategy are well known. They are aimed at undermining the process of the relaxation of tensions and at further increasing the arms race. The Peking politicians are trying to engineer armed conflicts wherever possible. The Peking leaders regard nuclear war as both inevitable and necessary. Such is their philosophy and such is their policy. Let us recall also that one of the major tests of the Chinese strategy is to aggravate differences and to worsen relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Chinese global strategy is based on conducting an anti-Soviet policy and propaganda. But in fact the strategy is aimed at undermining peace and security throughout the world, and this is equally dangerous for the Soviet Union, the United States and other nations. It is not surprising that some American senators and congressmen are very critical of the proposed cooperation between the United States and China. Mr Robert Bauman, the Republican congressman from Maryland, called the administration's decision to establish diplomatic relations with Peking the greatest act of appeasement ever taken since Melville Chamberlain's trip to Munich. The results of a recent public poll conducted jointly by the New York TIMES and CBS are also very indicative. The New York TIMES reports that despite the decision of President Carter to recognize Peking the public is not in favor of closer relations with China. All in all, the paper continues, the results of the poll brings one to the conclusion that a growing number of Americans are in favor of strengthening peace, against United States interference in crisis situations abroad, and for the SALT-II talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. In my view this is a very reasonable approch.

On the other hand, the Peking adventuristic policy of increasing tensions and provoking clashes between the United States and the Soviet Union is absolutely incompatible with the maintenance of general peace and international security.

Moscow Views PRC's Aims

LD221840Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is much comment around the world on the exchange of messages between President Carter and President Brezhnev and the statement of the Soviet news agency TASS concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

The Soviet news agency gives a precise exposition of the Soviet Union's attitude toward this development in view of the widespread speculation in the Western nations. It is perfectly natural for sovereign countries to enter into diplomatic relations. The Soviet Union has always favored normal relations between nations but there is the other question of the aim behind this particular normalization of relations.

Washington assures us the pending establishment of diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Republic has no other aim but to promote peace and is not directed against any third country, says the Soviet Union. Peking, however, puts a different interpretation on the move, a clearly anti-Soviet interpretation. The Soviet Union takes note of Washington's assurances but it cannot ignore Peking's interpretation, the more so since many sections of the Western press, including sections of the American press, interpret the move in the same way that Peking does. President Brezhnev points out in his reply to President Carter that the Soviet Union will watch carefully to see how American-Chinese relations develop and from this will draw conclusions for its policies.

But even now it is in place to say that some groups in the West and the Chinese leaders in particular see the normalization of relations as a move to build a broad united front against the Soviet Union. The Chinese leaders hope diplomatic relations with the United States will give them access to American arms. This is disturbing, because Peking's hostile actions against Socialist Vietnam show that it has no intention of giving up its plans for territorial expansion. It is disturbing also because Peking will have nothing to do with the policy of reducing world tension, as everyone knows. Also, Peking is working to worsen relations with the Soviet Union and the West European nations, and between the Soviet Union and the United States.

And finally, it is common knowledge that some groups in the West, including groups in the United States, have been trying to play the China card. These are all facts the Soviet Union cannot ignore in taking a stand on American-Chinese diplomatic relations.

Asian Reaction to Normalization

OW222100Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 19 Dec 78 OW

[(Shmidtin) commentary]

[Text] It is not difficult to understand the uneasiness of Asian countries. Establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China makes it possible for the two to coordinate their foreign policies to a greater extent and cooperate more closely in implementing these policies.

The common orientation in these two countries' Asian policies obviously threatens the security of the small Asian countries. The United States, the biggest imperialist country, started two aggressive wars against developing countries in Asia. In 1950, it began its war of aggression against Korea. Later, U.S. imperialism embarked on its Indochina venture, causing untold suffering to the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian people. Even today Washington continues its attempts to maintain military control over Southeast Asian countries. Not long ago, the New York TIMES pointed out: Today China's policy in Southeast Asia is basically the one the United States once pursued in this region. China controls Kampuchea, wages a campaign to apply political, economic and military pressure on Vietnam and tries to undermine the national unity of Laos. Peking's secret agents are actively engaged in subversive activities in ASEAN countries.

The common aggressive and hegemonic tendency of U.S. and Chinese policies toward Asia today much more frequently leads to joint political activities encroaching on the national sovereignty of Asian countries. Peking's leaders defense of U.S. military involvement in Southeast Asia and calls for preservation and expansion of U.S. military bases in this region is well-known. China opposed Thailand's decision to reduce U.S. military (?installations) there. It urged the Philippine leadership not to hastily turn U.S. military bases over to Philippine judicial control. In the meantime the United States encourages Peking's intention of controlling Southeast Asia. In fact, Washington refuses to take part in the international movement to condemn the China-controlled Kampuchean regime.

The French paper [word indistinct] reports that U.S. authorities are financing the Chinese effort to rig up an antigovernment splittist group in Laos. The New York TIMES feels Washington's position on Vietnam is obviously pro-China.

Increasingly China and the United States are giving orders to the people of various Asian countries. Thus these countries are uneasy about the two big powers decision to establish diplomatic relations.

Effect on UK-PRC Relations

LD222236Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Valeriy Belyanskiy commentary]

[Text] Washington and Peking's decision to establish diplomatic relations as of the 1st of next month is being treated by the West European press as though it was the sensation of the year. Some papers even appear to have been taken aback by this sensational development. The French LE MATIN says, for instance, the governments and peoples who find it hard to grasp the full significance of diplomatic relations between the United States and China realize that this does not just turn a page of history but starts a new chapter, whose contents no one knows and which therefore arouses as much anxiety as it does hope.

It seems to me the paper exaggerates somewhat when it claims no one knows anything about the contents of this new chapter. All the signs indicate there are quite a few people in the Western capitals who know perfectly well what they would like to inscribe on it. This, unfortunately, is least of all connected with any hopes that could be entertained about the normalization of relations between two major countries. The DAILY TELEGRAPH, for instance, has reported an article by the British member of Parliament, Peter Blaker, who considers that United States recognition of China prompts the British Government to agree as soon as possible to the sale of Harrier planes to Peking, since the Americans could grab the initiative.

Of course, the desire of some London politicians to sell arms to China could be viewed from a purely business angle. After all, why should Britain let her rivals across the Atlantic snatch from her those business opportunities. But this question, which some British papers are asking, is pure rhetoric. After all, Britain, according to THE OBSERVER, is selling arms right and left to all sorts of regimes. Her most favored clients have included the Greek colonels and the Pinochet junta and today they include the South African and Rhodesian racists.

Consequently, it would be absurd to discriminate against China on moral grounds, despite the ruthless purges and prosecution of dissenters there.

Actually, however, it is not just a matter of money, however great and tempting might be the potential profits from winning China's military and economic market. Indeed, influential British circles, above all in the Conservative camp, make no secret of their motive in prodding Britain into a London-Peking alliance. It is by no mere chance that as a prelude to the proposed Anglo-Chinese arms deal, Margaret Thatcher, winner of the amusing woman of conscience prize, has again been giving silly warnings about a Soviet threat, while General John Hackett, in his book "Anticipating a Third World War" has again predicted a Russian thrust to the line in a matter of hours.

Frankly speaking, all this talk brings back to mind ill-starred arguments of Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, back in 1937. In those days, hostility toward the Soviet Union led the British Tories and big business to encourage Hitler in the hope he would strike eastwards. All the signs indicate the present day men of Munich count on incorporating Peking in the sphere of their geopolitical (?aegis). It is their hope that this 16th NATO member is aggressive enough to arm at full blast in preparation for a war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

But is not such a policy too risky and too nearsighted? What guarantees can its sponsor offer the Western nations that the Peking leaders who dream out loud of world domination, will not one day turn newly acquired sophisticated weaponry against them? Indeed, was not the French LE MATIN referring to these very anxieties when it spoke of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China?

The Soviet news agency, TASS, reported yesterday that President Carter has assured the Soviet Union that the normalization of relations with China pursues no aims other than those of promoting world peace and he expressed the hope it would benefit all countries. The meeting of the major Western countries in Guadeloupe, which the British Prime Minister, James Callaghan, is to attend, will be discussing Western relations with China and should evidently (?reveal) to what extent such an approach will prevail. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will, as the Soviet TASS news agency said, carefully follow what practical form the evolution of American-Chinese relations takes, and it is from this that conclusions will be drawn about Soviet policy.

U.S.-Taiwan Ties

LD221630Y Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Washington, December 22, TASS--The United States intends to preserve close relations with Taiwan. As White House Press Secretary J. Powell said, President Carter has decided to send to Taiwan in the next few days a representative delegation, which is to hold talks on further relations between the USA and Taiwan. It will be led by Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher. The delegation includes commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific area M. Weisner.

Respresentative of the U.S. State Department T. Reston was asked at a press conference a question in this connection whether the U.S. Seventh Fleet will continue patrolling the straits around Taiwan after the recognition of China by the United States. The representative answered that there will be no essential changes in the functions of the Seventh Fleet in that area. The Hong Kong newspaper MING PAO points out that the decision of the United States has had Taipei's silent approval.

Commenting on the statement of the U.S. officials on the intention of the administration to preserve close relations with Taiwan, the American press draws attention to the fact that these ties will be of a diverse and multifaceted charater. The USA will continue selling arms to Taiwan and maintaining with its brisk economic and cultural relations, the newspaer New York TIMES writes editorially.

Taiwan President Invited to U.S.

LD231931Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1820 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

["Mission of Christopher"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Washington, 23 December, TASS--A group of U.S. congressmen have sent an invitation to Chiang Ching-kuo, who holds the post of "president" of Taiwan, to go to Washington next week for consultations on the further development of relations between the United States and Taiwan, and in particular for discussions on "practical defense problems" of that island and on the question of what armaments Taiwan will need from the United States.

At a press conference today in Taipei, Admiral Sung Chang-chih, the chief of general staff of the Taiwan Armed Forces, called on the United Stated to review, following the normalization of relations with Peking, its refusal to sell Taiwan the latest F-16 and F-18 jet fighters to preserve the "qualitative supremacy in the air" as he stated, thanks to previous U.S. supplies. Taiwan, he said, hopes to get other types of weapons from the United States including missiles.

In this connection a high-ranking U.S. delegation headed by W. Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, and including Petagon representatives, is to go to Taipei in the next few days. The London GUARDIAN, referring to "a trustworthy Taiwan Government source," says that secret talks are already taking place between the United States and Taiwan.

U.S. Arms Supplies to Taiwan

LD211406Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 21 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. news services, quoting some official Pentagon sources have spoken about a 5-year program of U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan. The United States will supply to Taiwan 625 million dollar worth of arms including jet fighters, missiles, tanks, artillery guns. The Pentagon program has been announced only a few days after the decision to normalize relations with China.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with Moscow radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin; Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, political observer for the NOVOSTI press agency; and Vladlen Ivanovich Kuznetsov, member of the Editorial Board of NOVOYE VREMYA]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, comrades. The next to the last week of 1978 has been marked by a high degree of international activity. It has developed in various directions: While the states which consistently advocate consolidation of peace on earth--the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--and hope for a positive resolution to the most burning problems of the day, the opponents of detente are channeling their energy into increasing tension. Taking the view that the main danger to peace and international security, to the relaxation of international tensions and to the independence of the peoples and their economic and social development is the prolongation and intensification of the arms race and the increasing of its speed and scale, the socialist states are concentrating their efforts on finding ways of stopping that dangerous process. The 33d session of the UN General Assembly, which ended on 21 December, again demonstrated that the stoic struggle by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to develop international detente in depth, to stop the arms race and to end the threat of nuclear war is encountering widespread support and understanding among the international community. In his interview with TASS correspondents, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim highly appraised Soviet initiatives aimed at bridling the arms race and at disarmament and at consolidating international security. Kurt Waldheim said that at the 33d session of the Un General Assembly, the Soviet Union had played the most active part in that sphere and had put forward a number of new proposals, including that of strengthening the security of nonnuclear states. The First Committee adopted a resolution approving the international convention proposed by the Soviet Union. It was openly opposed only by China, and that yet again exposes its foreign policy aims.

U.S.-PRC Normalization

[Beglov] Those aims are attracting attention in light of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. Analyzing the circumstances connected with the establishment of complete diplomatic relations between the United States and China, many observers in various part of the world are first noting this: Washington's recognition of the Peking government as the only lawful government in China has been somewhat belated to put it mildly--a whole 29 years after the proclamation of the PRC. I think the history of international relations has few such precedents. True, as long ago as 1972, the two sides did exchange permanent communications missions, which in essence fulfilled functions tantamount to those of embassies. But the complete normalization of relations--as Peking persistently emphasized--was prevented by America's links with Taiwan. In turn, a quite influential group in the United States was and still is active. This group champions what is called the "two Chinas" policy.

And then one fine day it was announced that all this was no longer an obstacle to the two sides. The United States had agreed to revoke its commitments to Taiwan in response to a hint from the Peking authorities that--at least in the near future--no action would be taken to assert their presence on that Chinese territory.

The Washington POST, has written in this context that what is involved is Peking's consent not to formally challenge the U.S. thesis that a peaceful solution is desirable for the Taiwan problem, or the planned supplies of U.S. arms to Taipei, even after the dissolution of the joint defense treaty.

[Levin] A correspondent for the New York TIMES, Butterfield, has drawn attention to the fact that nowhere in China can one see the slogan "we are fully determined to liberate Taiwan," which, Butterfield wrties, was so often to be found in the past. That too is a very noteworthy fact.

[Kuznetsov] And another detail is also noteworthy. Of course, it too has not been overlooked by international observers. What day was chosen to announce the establishment of complete diplomatic relations between the United States and Peking? It turns out to have been done on the eve of 17 December--the eve of the day when, just 3 months ago, it was planned to sign the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. However, that plan failed, and those who meant to sign the separate deal proved unready on the appointed day. One can understand how acutely U.S. diplomacy needed some other sensational event to distract attention from the stalemate which U.S. diplomacy and--together with it--Tel Aviv and Cairo had reached at the separate Near East talks.

[Beglov] Yes, that's quite a noteworthy detail. Well, no one will deny that establishment of normal relations between two sovereign states is a natural thing. But when such a natural thing is initially dragged out over many years and even decades and then the belated act of realism is declared to be in the interests of the two peoples and a command of the times, then the inevitable question arises as to the basis on which what was for many years deemed impossible became possible. Speaking recently, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant, gave this as the main motivation: The world, he said, had changed. After all, it has been more than 30 years since the major changes occurred in the world when, on the wave of historical victories won over fascism and Japanese militarism, the new social system began to assert itself in central and Eastern Europe, and subsequently the people's revolution triumphed in China. In other words, a different kind of change is occurring today: one more to the taste of the U.S. ruling circles. That means a change in the Chinese leadership's line. A good deal has been written in the West recently about the special interest in China that has been awakened in the West in this very context of Peking's change to a course of open confrontation with the world of socialism.

This can be graphically seen at present from the fate of China's relations with Vietnam. The Chinese leadership itself does not hide the fact that it chooses each new partner in world politics only for its ability to serve the idea of setting up a united anti-Soviet front. Of course, the entire peace-loving world public would like normal relations to prevail among all countries. But one cannot fail to see how the current Peking leadership is subordinating all its moves on the stage of international diplomacy to the principle of "the worse the better." There is not a single conflict situation in the world which has not been encouraged by Peking, just as there is not a single sincere initiative on disarmament or detente which it has not condemned. And so the Chinese leadership is ready to gamble on anyone in organizing intrigues against socialist countries and national-liberation movements. Having come out under the hupocritical slogan of fighting hegemonism, Peking is cunningly manipulating its newly acquired partners so as to force them to serve its own hegemonistic aspirations in all directions.

[Kuznetsov] Spartak Ivanovich, you use the term "in all directions." But for Peking, the main direction is the arms race, the militarization of its own country and the arming of its own army. And strangely, Western militaristic circles are rushing to help Peking. This is the kind of reaction which ensued in London, for instance, after the decision to establish diplomatic relations between Washington and Peking had been announced. In Britain, those who were pondering whether or not to sell the Harrier--the vertical takeoff aircraft which Peking is dying to get its hands on... [Levin interrupts]

[Levin] The combat aircraft... [Kuznetsov interrupts]

[Kuznetsov] Yes. And those who, as I was saying, were doubtful at first as to whether or not to sell, then exclaimed in unison: Let's sell the aircraft as soon as possible, just as long as the U.S. military manufacturers don't beat us to it.

[Levin] Commercial considerations do have a part to play, but probably the political issues still hold most importance.

[Kuznetsov] Unquestionably. And as for the goal of this incipient alliance--as the international observers often describe it--between Peking, Washington and the list is extended by naming Tokyo, then it would, of course, be strange and naive to expect Peking to want to ennoble the aims of the United States' imperialistic policy and Washington to want Peking's course--that hegemonistic, great power and aggressive course--to be more moderate. If NATO wants to arm Peking then they mean to thoroughly sharpen the Peking dragon's teeth. Do they see clearly to whom China might, in the long run, show those teeth which NATO has sharpened?

[Beglov] Now is surely the time to recall the stern lessons of history. They show that blind banking on anti-Sovietism has always created areas of tension and wars, and that those who inspire any sort of deal against the Soviet Union have primarily become the victims of these wars, these conflicts, the aggression and the expansion. Of course, one could only have welcomed the development of U.S.-Chinese relations along a different path: that of encouraging the real contribution, above all of China, to the cause of detente and disarmament.

As is already clear to our listeners, U.S. President Jimmy Carter informed Comrade Brezhnev in his message about the upcoming normalization of the United States' relations with China. The President gave the assurance that this step was not aimed at the pursuit of any other goal than promoting peace throughout the whole world, and expressed the view that it would be to all countries' advantage. Comrade Brezhnev's reply noted the U.S. President's words and also assurances given earlier by the U.S. side that the development of relations with China would not be directed against the USSR.

And yet the question remains: On what basis is the normalization taking place and what are the aims being set by the sides? One must especially consider the quite definite orientation of China's present course, about which we have been speaking. In this connection, Comrade Brezhnev's message of reply rightly said that the Soviet Union will be following most carefully what the development of U.S.-Chinese relations turns out to be in practice, and that appropriate conclusions will be drawn from this for our policy. Time will show how much and to what degree Washington's words correspond with practical deeds, particularly in detente.

SALT-II, Disarmament, MBFR

[Levin] The international public is now, in its appraisal of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, drawing attention to the aggressive nature of Peking's policy.

For example, RUDE PRAVO considers that by means of establishing diplomatic relations with the United States, the Maoist leadership is striving to create unfavorable conditions for relaxation of tension, and for an exacerbation of contradictions between the United States and the USSR to a level that would accord with the hegemonistic strivings of Peking. One must say that this is admitted indirectly by the U.S. press, too. One can cite an article by Shipler in the New York TIMES. This article expresses the view that Peking chose the time to conclude the agreement on establishment of diplomatic relations with Washington in order to hamper the Geneva meeting of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Vance. If one considers that Peking sees as one of the chief foreign policy aims the hampering of detente and the undermining of the process of improving the international political climate, this view looks to be substantiated.

Meanwhile, the Geneva talks between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have been held in the spirit of the intention expressed by both sides: to complete in the near future the working out of an agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms on a mutually acceptable basis. I should like to emphasize that the aim of the Geneva talks was not the conclusion of this agreement; talks were intended to be and have been an important advance toward working it out.

[Beglov] Well, we should of course speak about the special expectations which are linked throughout the entire world with the completion of the Soviet-U.S. talks on SALT-II. These expectations are quite understandable and justified. It is not enough to say that if a step is taken to apply the brake to the growth of the arms race, it will become possible to clear the way for real disarmament measures and that more favorable conditions will be created for political interaction between the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries with differing social systems in the cause of solving other key problems of detente in both the political and the military spheres.

LES ECHOS, the organ of French business circles, quite correctly referred to SALT-II as a barometer of detente. U.S. observer Richard Strout lately has been writing that the debate in America which has flared up on the subject of this agreement is the most serious test of U.S. foreign policy in the last 60 years.

Indeed, it is a matter of a choice between the bankrupt "position of strength" policy on the one hand, and commonsense on the other.

[Kuznetsov] To what you have said, Spartak Ivanovich, I would add the fact that U.S. hawks--both political hawks and also military hawks--are attempting to create the impression that in America itself there is very widespread opposition to an agreement on strategic arms limitation; but public opinion polls--numerous public opinion polls--repudiate the U.S. hawks. Here is data from one of the latest polls conducted by AP and NBC. According to the data, 75 percent of Americans are supporters of such an agreement, this being the highest figure such polls have produced for the past 2 years.

[Levin] Indeed, even after this poll which you mentioned, Vladlen Ivanovich, another poll was conducted by the New York TIMES and CBS.

These results once again confirm that an ever larger number of Americans wish to strengthen world peace, and that a considerable majority of those questioned stated that they view positively the conclusion of a new agreement with the Soviet Union of strategic arms limitation. This opinion is daily becoming more widespread.

[Beglov] That is understandable too, comrades. After all, sober-minded Americans cannot fail to see that for them this new agreement is of as much interest as it is for the Soviet Union. It is by no means a gift to the Soviet side. The more Americans see the dangerous character of the traps being set by U.S. supporters of U.S. military superiority, the more imperative the task becomes for America itself to take a step in the opposite direction.

[Kuznetsov] And it is also probably necessary to consider for whom the agreement is more beneficial, the Soviet Union or the United States, considering the very complicated economic strains in America itself, the inflationary process, unemployment and the enormous increase in military expenditure.

[Beglov] Quite so. If the Americans are interested in solving problems--both their own very complex internal problems and urgent problems in international affairs--they cannot fail to realize that unless strategic offensive arms production is halted, they may find themselves unable to combat the burden of unproductive expenditure, which indeed stimulates inflation, or to combat the danger itself of the emergence of uncontrollable situations leading to nuclear war. It must be assumed that this is now being realized more and more in the higher ecnelons of power in the United States. At least in the latest statements by those who direct U.S. foreign policy views are to be discerned in which the international public can detect heartening signs. These statements have begun to stress the importance of the speediest conclusion of an agreement on limiting strategic arms as a priority in U.S. policy. As many U.S. observers are noting, representatives of both the government and those circles in Congress and public opinion which advocate completion of the talks with the Soviet Union on SALT-II have now started a nationwide campaign both of press utterrances and oral utterances. Perhaps one could rightfully have expected this from U.S. ruling circles earlier, but... [Levin interrupts]

[Levin] Far earlier.

[Beglov] But better late than never. The matter cannot wait and time waits for no one.

[Levin] All the more so since there is no doubt at all that a considerable step on the road to developing Soviet-U.S. relations goes beyond tne bounds of those two states in its significance. For example, a DPA report from Vienna noted that the Western participants in the talks to reduce armed forces and armaments in central Europe consider that success in an agreement on strategic arms limitation will provide the grounds for hoping for progress in the Austrian capital as well. One can cite yet one more source: The West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE. It writes that NATO expects the progress of the Vienna talks to be influenced by the results of the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

[Kuznetsov] Of course, here we have to make one reservation, as I see it. SALT-II certainly can have a very favorable influence on the talks in Vienna, and not only in Vienna but also on other talks which the Soviet Union and its allies are now holding with Western countries. I have in mind the talks on limiting the conventional arms trade, reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean, ending all nuclear weapons tests and a whole host of talks on other disarmament directions. That is undoubtedly the case. However, in awaiting SALT-II some NATO figures are using it as a screen, for they themselves do nothing. To date they...[Levin interrupts]

[Levin] What have the Vienna talks revealed so far?

[Kuznetsov] The Vienna talks have been going on for almost 6 years. And what has happened? There has been no adequate answer to the clear, constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and its allies. At first, they say that these proposals are good ones, that they go toward meeting the West's desires; then they forget them and endlessly delay their answer, saying let's wait for the Soviet-U.S. SALT-II agreement and then we will think about impulses for, let's say, the Vienna talks. However, there simply are no such impulses.

[Levin] On the contrary, if one talks about impulses which stem from NATO, then one cannot but draw attention to the decisions of the December meetings of the Defense Planning Committee, the Eurogroup and the session of the council of ministers. Under discussion was the whipping up of the arms race. And, incidentally, this year alone, 1978, the total military spending of the NATO countries amounted to $190 billion. What is particularly essential to note is that this signifies a 12-percent increase in the NATO countries' military budgets compared with the previous year. This cannot be explained by any references to inflation. This is a course which not only departs far from the Vienna talks, but it is a course which in general goes against the Vienna talks.

European Developments

[Beglov] Nevertheless, as I see it, Vienna has in recent weeks figured in the directions of detente, too.

[Levin] As far as Vienna itself goes, Vienna is the capital of Austria. That is a quite correct remark and it certainly deserves attention. We have in mind the visit of Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr to the Soviet Union.

[Kuznetsov] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's Moscow talks with the Austrian guest crown that long series of contacts in the sphere of European politics which the Soviet Union had in 1978.

[Levin] Incidentally, this visit once more serves as a concrete example of the fact that the fabric of political contacts between the European states has become tangibly thicker; and the importance of this factor is indicated in the Warsaw Pact declaration published exactly 1 month ago after the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee.

[Kuznetsov] What we are talking about is a very important matter: The continuation of that road which the states of the East and West took in Helsinki as a result of the European conference.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to Bonn in May of this year was a major contribution to the process of consolidating European and, consequently, global detente. This visit was followed by other contacts between Soviet leaders and the representatives of Greece, Turkey, Finland and some other countries. This means that European detente is continuing, it means that the process of the materialization of detente is advancing at full speed despite furious opposition of that process.

[Beglov] I think it should be said here that such events as the Austrian foreign minister's visit to Moscow, in particular, once more confirm that, despite the many difficulties and complexities of this year, as far as Europe goes the process of political contacts--important contacts for detente--continues, as does the bilateral process and it reflects the realization not only by the socialist countries of the importance of detente, but also the fact that the Western countries and those in Western Europe realize that this is also a course which is an alternative to the one that calls for conflict. And Europe has gone through more than one conflict.

The fact that there has been no war on our continent for so many years is surely one of the results of detente and one which we perhaps even do not always recognize in our everyday life. In this connection, the statement, for instance, of Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who wrote this year that "of course, the policy of detente, in its interpretation, is useful for the Soviet Union, but I assert that it is equally useful for the Western countries", is quite correct.

[Levin] The fact that not only the large states but also the small states of Europe are participating in the process of detente and in its active development, and that it is a common cause, can be seen very clearly in the example of Austria. And it is this realization of the common nature of the problems facing us which additionally serves as an impulse in implementing those agreements achieved at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation.

[Kuznetsov] Quite right. And it is very important now that every European state's contribution be increased in the belief that the process of detente should be uninterrupted and that political detente should certainly be complemented by military detente.

The Soviet Union has made a whole host of proposals on military detente in Europe. These proposals, this whole program, was laid down in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact. These proposals, no matter what NATO's attitude to them may be, remain in force and they do not lose their importance. Sooner or later, as historical developments teach us, in some form or another they will make a road for themselves--they must make this road.

[Levin] The process of development of international relations is of a complex nature and each step on the road to strengthening peace is taken with great difficulty. Our country is doing everything so that the Soviet state's foreign policy can gain fresh successes -- that foreign policy which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev defined as a policy of peace and progress, a policy of cooperation of all states and a policy of friendship among peoples. I think that we are all agreed that there is every justification for the conviction that this policy will achieve fresh successes next year.

Our conversation has reached an end, and, since this is the last meeting of the International Observers at the Roundtable in 1978, we wish all our listeners a good new year, we wish everyone good health, happiness and peace--a lasting, reliable and stable peace. Thank you for listening.

UNESCO MAJORITY DEFEATS WEST'S EFFORT TO DEBASE MEDIA ROLE

LD221201Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Article by I. Zemskov, chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs and USSR deputy foreign minister: "In the Service of Peace and Progress"]

[Text] The 20th UNESCO General Conference session was held in Paris recently. Its course and results have become a subject of wide discussion. The interest in the activities of the biggest specialized establishment in the UN system, which united 146 countries, is understandable if you consider that its competence embraces very important problems of mankind's social, scientific and cultural development.

Meeting once every 2 years and summing up the work done, the General Conference sessions outline the main directions of the organization's activity for the future and determine the prospects for its further development. Which way will UNESCO go, and by what will it be guided in choosing its course? The 20th session was to have answered this question. A difficult situation took shape on the eve of its opening. Western countries do not wish to recognize that the period of their complete domination of this organization has ended. They are not abandoning their attempts to squeeze UNESCO into the framework of narrow professional tasks and to protect it from the burning problems of the presend day.

As previous sessions had shown, such feeble efforts on the West's part do not meet with support from the overwhelming majority of the organization's member states. Therefore certain Western press organs began stoking an atmosphere of nervousness over the General Conference well beforehand. They utilized both hints that developing countries would be deprived of the material aid so essential to them for the development of education, culture, science and information, and overt threats to "leave UNESCO" if the General Conference tackled political problems once again.

But this "psychological" attack failed. The session approved and adopted important political decisions, the majority of which were initiated by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Its decisions are to be a kind of compass which will help UNESCO to set the correct course for the future in accordance with the aims and tasks in the organization's charter.

A mere list of the resolutions adopted speaks for itself: "UNESCO's Role in Creating Favorable Public Opinion for Ending the Arms Race and Proceeding to Disarmament," "UNESCO's Contribution to the Cause of Peace and Its Tasks in Aiding the Realization of Human Rights and Liquidating Colonialism and Racism" and "Equal and Mutually Advantageous Cultural and Scientific Cooperation Is an Important Factor in Strengthening Peace, Friendship and Mutual Understanding Among Peoples." Considerable space would be needed to describe even in general outlines the stubborn struggle waged against our ideological opponents for every point and every provision in these documents. [paragraph continues]

For example, the resolution aimed at deepening UNESCO's contribution to the cause of peace was adopted literally in the last hours of the session's work, since a number of Western countries did not abandon hope of preventing its ratification right until the last.

The representatives of young independent states lent earnest support in the complex work which the socialist countries' delegations carried out during the conference. Their speeches, which were almost always of a sharply anti-imperialist nature, pointed out that there can be no lasting peace on earth without disarmament; only under conditions of just and democratic peace is it possible to raise and, still more so, resolve problems connected with development, the struggle for social progress and the establishment of a new international economic order; colonialism, racism, apartheid and the policy of oppression and militarism have been and still are a threat to peace and the people's security; there can be no question of defense of human rights where they are merely proclaimed loudly but are, in point of fact, in no way guaranteed or, moreover, are constantly violated. It was pointed out that UNESCO can and is obliged to tackle this entire range of very important issues and that otherwise it will lose its authority and significance. Thus the general conference, on behalf of the overwhelming number of delegations, replied to the supporters of "depoliticization" and demonstrated loyalty to the principles of the UNESCO Charter, which state that the organization must strengthen peace and the people's security by means of developing education, science and culture.

The majority of the conference participants perceived with understanding and satisfaction the Baku speech of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which pointed out that the fundamental task of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is "to do everything to end the arms race and to strengthen peace and the peoples' security." Participating in the session's plenary sittings and talking with the leaders of delegations from many countries, it was impossible not to sense the growing desire to find within UNESCO new means and opportunities to deepen detente and step up efforts to resolve the most pressing and urgent problem of our days--the struggle against the arms race which has overwhelmed the world, and for disarmament. It must be said that the majority of delegates view with hope the prospects of strengthening peace and detente.

In this connection one recalls the words of A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, spoken at the 33d UN General Assembly session: "Despite all the complexity of the international situation, Soviet people look to the future with optimism. Our confidence is founded on the fact that the peoples' will for peace is invincible and that the forces adhering to positions of preserving and strengthening peace prevail over those who would like to turn world events in the opposite direction." The correctness of this viewpoint was confirmed in the fact that the UNESCO General Conference session adopted an exceptionally important document--the declaration on the basic principles concerning the contribution of the mass news media to strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, to the development of human rights and to the struggle against racism, apartheid and incitement to war, the idea for whose elaboration was put forward by the Soviet Union several years ago.

Western countries, which all this time were fighting fiercely against the adoption of the declaration and even at the session itself publicly declared its complete unacceptability for them, were forced in the end to change their stance, or risk being left isolated otherwise. But could it really be expected that the General Conference decision would immediately make them change their attitude toward the principles set out in the document? Reading the numerous articles published in the West concerning the declaration, one notices a common detail--attempts to disparage the document in every way and to falsify its content. The New York TIMES blabbed: "There can be no freedom of speech or 'balanced' information unless those who advocate racism and apartheid, and also war, are also granted freedom of speech." So the creed of the bourgeois press is set out clearly and no comment is needed. There is obviously a protracted struggle ahead to insure that the powerful potential of the information services is finally put at the service of peace, mutual understanding and the peoples' freedom. The declaration adopted, despite certain shortcomings, will undoubtedly become an important instrument for the progressive forces in that struggle.

The 20th session also approved another normative document of a fundamental nature, in whose elaboration a constructive part was played by the USSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia. This is the declaration on race and racial prejudices. The very fact of the adoption of such an important document in the international year of struggle against apartheid is significant. The declaration was a serious blow against the theories of racism and racist regimes, particularly in southern Africa. It condemned apartheid as a crime against mankind. In this sphere particular significance is also attached to the admission of the struggling Namibia as a member of UNESCO, which the delegations of several capitalist countries tried in vain to prevent.

Spring 1979 will see the 25th anniversary of the entry of the USSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia into UNESCO. Looking back on the path which has been traversed, one can see the contribution they have made to the cause of developing fruitful international cooperation. Soviet scientists play an active and constructive part in elaborating all the major scientific programs within the organization's framework. Some of these programs help Soviet specialists in seeking solutions to national economic tasks. Many provide the opportunity to convey our accumulated experience to developing countries, which sometimes come up against problems which our country has successfully resolved.

The result of the 20th General Conference session indicate UNESCO's growing maturity and its desire to keep pace with the demands of the time and readiness to play its part in resolving the problems on which mankind's future depends in the first instance. The decisions adopted open up new horizons before UNESCO and set many tasks which can be defined in one phrase--strengthening peace and cooperation. Soviet people welcome this course.

"We want to insure," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "that the borders separating these two worlds are crossed not by the trajectories of missiles with nuclear charges but by threads of broad, multifaceted cooperation for the good of all mankind. In consistently pursuing this policy we are fulfilling one of the main slogans of October and precepts of Lenin: Peace for the Peoples!"

BREZEZINSKI ON PLANS TO REVISE MILITARY, STRATEGIC POLICY

LD221952Y Moscow TASS in Englsih 1938 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

["From Tough Positions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, December 22, TASS--U.S. Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski is well known as a champion of the "tough line" in international affairs. True to himself, it was in this spirit that he addressed the American Foreign Policy Association.

Brzezinski announced that the U.S. is carrying out a comprehensive revision of its military positions and strategic conceptions in order to ensure effective American actions throughout the world. He stressed in this connection Washington's resolve to strengthen NATO, develop forces the deployment of which can be carried out at a faster rate, forces capable of upholding American chief interests throughout the globe, such, for example, as in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf or in Korea. The United States, he stated, will continue to maintain an effective military presence both in the Far East and on the Atlantic Ocean.

The presidential assistant went on to stress the vital need to improve the U.S. strategic nuclear force, to perfect the system of troop command and management, to step up the modernization of NATO's non-nuclear forces and cooperation in the bloc, particularly concerning tactical nuclear forces. Brzezinski made it clear that Japan is being increasingly drawn into such cooperation.

At the same time Zbigniew Brzezinski made references to the need of reducing the threat of nuclear war and stabilizing American-Soviet detente and approximate strategic parity, which the new strategic arms limitation agreement, now being prepared, must serve.

The overall tone of the presidential assistant's speech, however, hardly leaves any doubt about the regional and global concepts that are being hatched in quarters close to the present U.S. leadership. Interference based on the superior U.S. strength--that is the leit-motif of the theses outlined by Brzezinski. Here are frank claims to impose on other people, actually in any part of the world, orders suitable to American imperialism, including by armed force. Here are discourses about the United States' duty to provide a capacity for itself not to permit regional instability or regional conflicts to get out of control. What is meant here is American control and, more precisely, the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. This requires, the presidental assistant stated, the development of capacities for airlifting American Armed Forces to different parts of the world for protecting the USA's vital interests.

The U.S. intends to determine where and what constitutes its vital interests, what events and when are to be regarded as posing a threat. Is this anything but a concept of frank arbitrariness?

In the speech, Zbigniew Brzezinski recalled the U.S. President's words to the effect that detente must be build on a broad basis and on that of the "reciprocity" principle. But how can one reconcile reciprocity with claims to exclusiveness, that were formulated by Brzezinski, how to reconcile detente with the whipping up of the arms race of all kinds?--the presidential assistant failed to provide any answer to this question. Indeed, this is impossible, unless one stands on realistic grounds.

U.S., PRC PLAN BIG INCREASE IN TRADE BY 1985

LD220020Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Andrey (Ptashnikov)]

[Text] AFP reports that Christopher Phillips, chairman of the U.S. national council for U.S.-China trade, has stated in Washington that by 1985 the volume of trade between the two countries might reach $80 million. For the sake of comparison, this year it comes to $1.2 million.

As you can see, a considerable increase in American-Chinese trade is being planned. It is still not known what the United States will import from China, but the fact that Peking is interested first and foremost in American weapons and technology is no secret. As has been reported Chinese representatives are already visiting various countries in the West, where they are finding out the possibilities of acquiring up-to-date weapons for their army. As you probably already know Peking is now conducting talks with the British Government on the purchase of Harrier vertical take-off and landing fighters. AFP reports that China has decided to buy 70 of these aircraft to start with.

SENATORS 'CONCERNED' BY INCREASE IN MILITARY BUDGET

LD231750Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1358 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

["Call From the Senators"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 23 December, TASS--A number of prominent Democratic and Republican senators have expressed serious concern about the White House's intention to increase the Pentagon's budget by three percent.

In their message to President J. Carter, Senators H. Metzenbaum, W. Proxmire, M. Hatfield, G. McGovern, G. Nelson and R. Stafford have emphasized that such an increase is not necessary to secure a reliable U.S. defensive capability, and will only increase the already heavy burden on the American taxpayers. Noting that according to figures from the chief accounting agency [glavnoye schetnoye upravlenniye], the cost of the planned military programs will rise from $125 billion to $210 billion, the senators wrote that a significant part of this colossal sum could be devoted to solving the country's acute social problems.

The senators have called on the President immediately to review his intention to increase the military budget and to give his primary attention not to military but to socio-economic issues.

U.S. NAVY LOBBY PRESSING FOR EXPANSION OF FLEET

LD251725Y Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The United States Navy lobby is pressing for the expansion of America's fleet. A spokesman for the lobby, Republican Congressman Paul Trible, has called for increasing the number of surface vessels from 300 to 350 including nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and convential carriers. Their role would be, in particular, more active operations off the coasts of Africa, Asia and South America. Calls for more allocations to expand the United States Navy coincided with Washington's recent decision to go ahead with boosting military spending by three percent a year.

SOVIET COMMENTARY REVIEWS CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

OW252153Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 25 Dec 78 OW

[(Shetlin) commentary]

[Text] According to NCNA reports, the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was held in Peking from 18 to 22 December. Dear Friends; It should be assumed that you have read the contents of the official communique of this plenary session. I would like to discuss a few points in the communique. This plenary session established a central commission for inspecting discipline, approved the foreign policy of the Peking leadership clique and declared its intention to "improve the people's livelihood." It should be assumed that the masses in China are judging the policy of the comrades in Chungnanhai not by listening to the leaders' words but by observing the leaders' actions, even though it is not possible for the majority of the workers to present their opinions of Mao Tse-tung's anti-Soviet and anti-socialist foreign policy.

The promise to improve the people's livelihood, brought up again at this plenary session, is purely idle talk. The Chinese people have been unable to obtain the minimal conveniences in their everyday life and their standard of living is one of the (?lowest) in the world.

The official communique said a situation characterized by "stability and unity" has formed in China, but the resolutions of the plenary session revealed a situation contrary to what the "cleanup movement," enabling the old policy of rehabilitating some people and persecuting others to continue. The "declaration on unity" is intended to hide from the people the struggle between the two major factions led by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng. These two factions rarely consider the need for democracy but conduct their affairs with vain motives. The clashing factions in the Chinese leadership clique are playing a "fake democracy" game in order to win the support of the masses and attract the sympathy of the masses to one side or the other. Thus, the clique adopts special measures to rid Mao Tse-tung thought of its most disgusting aspects. But Maoism is still the basis of the Chinese ruling authorities.

Because of the third plenary session, the Peking leaders made some public admissions of considerable interest. For instance, they admitted that bureaucracy exists in China. PEOPLE'S DAILY wrote: The hostile antidemocratic forces have often infiltrated the offices of our proletarian dictatorship and usurp part of the power of the party and the state. Because this is the case, can we still talk about stability and unity?

However, the Chinese authorities' public admissions are limited. It should be assumed that the creation of fear and uneasiness to make the masses believe that the enemy is among them is undertaken to aid the Peking leaders. Fear and uneasiness and a lack of confidence in the future help make it easy for the authorities to use antidemocratic methods to rule the country. The plenary session was conducted as a result of temporary appeasement between the factions in the leadership clique that have been clashing with each other. Regardless of whether or not the appeasement is firm and lasting, the factions that compete against each other are preparing themselves and rallying forces to begin a new round in the power struggle at the highest level of the ruling clique in Peking.

TASS Reports on Plenum

LD232120Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1907 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Peking--It has been announced here that a plenum of the CCP Central Committee of the 11th convocation took place here between 18 and 22 December.

The plenum has elected Chen Yun a member of the Central Committee Politburo, a member of a permanent committee of the Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the CCP Central Committee. Teng Ying-chao, widow of Chou En-lai, former premier of the PRC State Council; Hu Yao-pang and Wang Chen have also been elected members of the CCP Central Committee Politburo. A majority of the newly-elected members of the Central Committee Politburo and members of the CCP Central Committee were subjected to repressions during the years of the Cultural Revolution. Chen Yun became the head of a central commission for examination of discipline, formed at the plenum. The plenum has adopted a decision to rehabilitate (in a number of cases, posthumously) a group of prominent party and state leaders: Peng Teh-huai, Po I-po, Tao-chu, Yang Shang-kun and others subjected to repressions or annihilated with Mao Tse-tung's direct participation. The communique says that they have "suffered innocently" as a result of fabricated or false accusations. At the same time, the plenum's communique exalts Mao Tse-tung's "great services" and asserts that "one should not require this leader, or that to be free from shortcomings and mistakes."

The plenum has decided from next year onward to "shift the center of gravity of the work" to implement the "four modernizations" program which is directed toward an accelerated build-up of China's military-industrial potential. The rough outlines of the development plan of the PRC's economy for the years 1979 and 1980 and "the question of accelerating the agricultural production development" have also been reviewed.

As is apparent from the communique, the plenum confirmed the chief foreign policy lines of the present Chinese leadership and examined the question of normalizing relations between the PRC and the United States. The plenum called for a broadening of the "international front of struggle against hegemonism," in other words, for the continuation of unprincipled cooperation with imperialism and the most reactionary forces on an antisocialist basis.

The CCP Central Committee plenum was preceded by a "working conference of the Central Committee" with the participation of the management workers of central and provincial departments and organizations. This conference, it is supposed, discussed problems touched on during the latest tatzupao campaign. The changes in the composition of the party's management organs made by the plenum testify to a further shake-up of cadres and the unceasing struggle in China's ruling clique.

Peace and Progress on Session

OW252038Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 25 Dec 78 OW

[Commentary by (Dalin)]

[Text] In studying the documents of the latest CCP Central Committee plenary session, the first thing that catches the eye is the conspicuous change in the balance of power among those in the Politburo of the party Central Committee. Contrary to the speculation of some China hands, activists who have harbored antagonistic feelings and who were just recently under heavy attack in tatzupao were not removed from the Politburo. Instead the Politburo has four additional members whose political leanings are not in doubt. As pointed out by observers, all four of them clearly support Teng-Hsiao-ping.

In the communique of the latest plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, words of high praise are used in lauding the activities of this energetic vice premier who has been twice disgraced and who has twice made a comeback to reach the pinnacle of political power. These activities are described as having "deeply satisfied" the "whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country."

It was obviously because of the pressure applied by Teng's supporters that the latest plenary session described the Tienanmen Square incidents of April 1976 as "completely revolutionary actions." This reappraisal of the mass demonstrations which were ruthlessly suppressed by the people's militia and the public security troops has raised the prestige of Teng Hsiao-ping, and dealt an indirect blow to the position of Hua Kuo-feng. Any adult Chinese should know that not long after an official denunciation of the demonstrations in Tienanmen Square some 30 months ago, Teng Hsiao-ping, as principal advocate of these demonstrations was removed from all positions inside and outside the party. But people are also aware of something else: The same Politburo meeting that denounced Teng Hsiao-ping also adopted the resolution to appoint Hua Kuo-feng as leader of the party and government. If one of the resolutions has in effect been changed, then, does this mean that the other resolution has now also been called into question? Observers hold that the passage in the official communique of the latest plenary session calling for "less publicity" for the leaders is proof of the weakened position of Hua Kuo-feng. From now on Hua Kuo-feng probably will no longer be referred to as the "wise leader" as has been the case in the past. This seems to be included among the main conditions in the compromise reached between the Hua and Teng factions in the latest plenary session of the Central Committee. The future will tell how firm or weak this compromise will be.

One point is now very clear: There is still some root cause for further conflict among the leading clique in Peking. In the Politburo there are still those persons who have been known for their opposition to Teng Hsiao-ping. It is not likely that Teng Hsiao-ping is prepared to stick very long to his compromise with these persons. In spite of the claim contained in the communique of the latest plenary session that the nationwide movement to criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four "had in the main been completed," all signs make it clear that purges will continue in the party and government organs. It is not surprising that the latest party Central Committee plenary session set up a special organ called the commission for inspecting discipline, the mission of which is to thoroughly overhaul the party style. "Rectification" or "overhaul" of the style of work is a term with which everyone in China is familiar. As far as many of the cadres are concerned, a difficult period is beginning.

All these factors, which demonstrate political instability, and the sign of another large-scale purge of cadres are bringing added difficulties to the fulfillment of the four modernizations, a task called for in a previous plenary session of the party Central Committee and a task which is very complicated. As shown in the communique of the latest plenary session, there is still disorder and serious imbalances in the national economy of China. These problems must be eliminated and there still are many people in China who oppose the principles and policies of the central government.

There is another point that draws one's attention when reading the official communique of the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. There has still been no response to the demands of the representatives of the Chinese people, demands reflected in many tatzupao which called for critical reappraisals of the activities of Mao Tse-tung and of the incidents during the anti-socialist Cultural Revolution. It was noted in the latest plenary session of the party Central Committee that the "great feats" of Mao Tse-tung are permanent. The plenary session also pointed out in no uncertain terms to the Chinese people that the so-called "thought" of this late leader would remain the ideological and theoretical "foundation" of the present regime. As for the appraisal of the devastating activities during the Cultural Revolution, the latest plenary session declared that the so-called "mistakes" and "shortcomings" of the Cultural Revolution "should be summed up at the appropriate time." This kind of answer is not likely to be regarded as satisfactory by millions of Chinese citizens who were suppressed and insulted during this persecution movement.

SOLOMENTSEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

LD260908Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0748 GMT 26 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The RSFSR Government delegation led by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, has returned to Moscow from the SFRY. The delegation had visited the SFRY at the invitation of the governments of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV GREETS YUGOSLAV COUNTERPART

LD230017Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR minister of defense, today sent SFRY Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for National Defense, a telegram of greetings on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army. The telegram says: True to the traditions of Soviet-Yugoslav combat unity, the members of the Soviet Army express their conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the SFRY will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of peace and socialism.

In his telegram Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov wished the members of the Yugoslav People's Army new successes in the perfection of military skills which are intended to strengthen their homeland's defense capability.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD192326Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1654 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--In 1979 the volume of Soviet-Czechoslovak trade will increase by more than 10 percent over this year, and will exceed R6.5 billion. This is provided for in a protocol on trade turnover between the two countries signed in Moscow today.

In accordance with the requirements of the further development of the national economies of the fraternal countries, on the basis of constantly expanding specialization and cooperation projects in production, it is intended to achieve a considerable increase in mutual deliveries of machines and equipment. This will facilitate the technical progress of the national economies of the USSR and the CSSR.

The Soviet Union will deliver metal-working, mining and metallurgical equipment, computer equipment, agricultural machinery, road vehicles and other equipment. In its turn, Czechoslovakia will deliver to the Soviet Union rolling-mill equipment, units for the chemical, light and food industries, metal-cutting machine tools and presses, communications equipment, ships, locomotives, trucks and trams.

Deliveries from the Soviet Union of basic types of raw materials and other materials are of great importance for the further development of the Czechoslovak economy. Next year, just as before, the Soviet Union will export oil, natural gas, hard coal, electricity, metals, cotton, chemicals and other goods.

The constant development of trade between the two countries is the result of mutually advantageous economic cooperation and the successful implementation of the integrated program of socialist economic integration between CEMA members, notes the joint communique on the results of the talks between the delegations from the USSR and the CSSR.

TASS CITES DENIAL OF MOSCOW INVITATION TO W. BERLIN MAYOR

LD222055Y Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, December 22, TASS--As is reported in the West Berlin press, Dietrich Stobbe, the ruling burgomaster of West Berlin, in his interview with the newspaper NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG stated that the Soviet side renewed an invitation to him to visit Moscow. The invitation had been extended at one time to his predecessor K. Schuetz.

In this connection it became known from the circles of the USSR Embassy in the GDR that this assertion by Herr Stobbe has no ground. Stobbe's pronouncement is the more puzzling if one takes into consideration the unlawful performance of the duties of the president of the FRG's Bundesrat by him now, which is an obvious and most flagrant breach of the four-power agreement dated September 3, 1971.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN INITIALLED

LD221440Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1132 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Madrid--The initialing of a Soviet-Spanish intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technical cooperation has taken place here. It envisages in particular that the sides will promote the development of mutual scientific and technical links, and will also promote the exchange of specialists, scientific and technical documentation, literature and films, and the establishment of contacts between organizations engaged in the study of problems of interest to both sides.

EXPANSION OF SOVIET TRADE WITH WEST EUROPE REPORTED

LD211548Y Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 21 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, Dec 21, TASS--The volume of the USSR's foreign trade with industrially developed capitalist countries has grown in the period of January to September this year and amounted to 14,694 million roubles, a TASS correspondent was told in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The FRG remains the first among the Soviet Union's Western partners: mutual goods turnover ran at 2,390 million roubles. An almost three-hundred-million-rouble growth as compared with the corresponding period of last year reflect the striving of the sides to develop mutually advantageous economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

The volume of trade with Japan increased to 1,802 million roubles. Practically, Soviet-Japanese goods turnover doubles every five years.

In 1977 the USA was sixth among the USSR's Western partners. This year, upon attaining the mutual trade level of almost 1,590 million roubles, the United States moved to the third place.

As usual high results have been achieved in the USSR's trade with Finland: goods turnover exceed 1,570 million roubles. The long-term program for the development and deepening of trade economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation for the period of up to the year 1990 is a reliable basis of the continual growth of mutual trade between the two countries. Successfully developing are also economic contacts with Italy (1,451 million roubles), France (1,375 million roubles) and Britain (1,062 million roubles).

COMMENT ON VANCE-KHALIL-DAYAN MEETING IN BRUSSELS

Timoshkin Commentary

LD222318Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Aleksander Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen, peace be with you. You already know that a date was fixed for this weekend for a meeting among U.S. Secretary of State Vance, Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan. The meeting will take place in Brussels.

After the official White House announcement that the meeting is to take place, the participants in the meeting were quick to make their positions clear on the issues that are supposed to be discussed. Foremost of these issues, naturally, is the question of signing the Egyptian-Israeli treaty; to be more precise, it is the question of what the three sides should do to speed up this event.

On arrival in Brussels, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan stated that the Egyptian proposals on completing the agreements formulated at Camp David are unacceptable to Israel. For his part, Israeli Prime Minister Begin more fully defined the Israeli attitude at the expected trilateral meeting in Brussels. At the foreign press club on Thursday Begin said that in Brussels Israel would not be able to give Egypt anything except one proposal: sign the treaty with Israel in the form proposed by Washington.

At the same time, the Egyptian leadership and Egyptian propaganda once again attempted to portray the Egyptian concessions to the enemy as something leading to the establishment of peace in the Middle East and a solution to the Palestinian problem. President As-Sadat repeated for the umpteenth time that he does not intend to sign a separate treaty with Israel. Previously, the Egyptian president said that these intentions were attributed to him by Moscow Radio and by those whom he called parrots in the Arab world.

Here, I wish to say that Moscow Radio only uses proven, accurate facts. It does not attribute anything to anyone. But As-Sadat is at liberty to believe or disbelieve what Moscow Radio says. But how is he going to object to his permanent partner and new friend Moshe Dayan, who this week stated that Israel's treaty with Egypt cannot be anything but separate. Signing such a treaty will please Tel Aviv. This is what can be understood from the statement of Prime Minister Begin I referred to at the beginning.

I return to Moshe Dayan's statement and say that the Israeli foreign minister found it necessary to expose the propagandist maneuvers of the Egyptian president on linking the treaty to the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Moshe Dayan said that As-Sadat used to believe that a mild formula covering the Palestinian question would be acceptable to the Arab world but that the conference of As-Sadat's opponents in Baghdad--and this is still Dayan speaking--had been a turning point and convinced As-Sadat that he would be isolated if he signed a separate peace with Israel.

Gentlemen, there is no doubt that the leaders of the 10 Arab states and the PLO denounced the separate Camp David deals--and not because they were influenced by Moscow Radio. These leaders strongly rejected the policy of surrender to the enemy. All the participants in the Baghdad conference expressed their conviction that the policy of separation and surrender can never in anyway lead to a solution to the Palestinian problem or to the triumph of justice and peace in the Middle East.

No matter what the official propaganda in Egypt would say, I find it my duty to say that Moscow Radio also shares the view of the vast majority of the Arabs.

Let us go back to the trilateral meeting in Brussels. The entire conduct of Egyptian-Israeli talks under U.S. auspices for the past months makes one believe that they did not take place between equal partners. The Egyptian side has always been exposed to strong pressure from the U.S.-Israeli alliance. The representatives of the United States and Israel know full well that whatever maneuvers they may make for propaganda purposes, the Egyptian side is willing to make more and more concessions to the enemy and its protectors.

In this connection, political observers rightly believe that in the Belgian capital the Egyptian prime minister will succeed in persuading his partners at the meeting to take the propagandist statements of the Egyptian president seriously.

Agreements Reached

LD251436Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "On the Brussels Tripartite Meeting"]

[Text] A fresh round of separate talks between Egypt and Israel under U.S. patronage has ended in Brussels. The result of this meeting among the U.S. secretary of state, the Egyptian prime minister and the Israeli foreign minister was an agreement that further separate talks should be held, the aim of which is to speed up the final formulation of a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel. As is known, this treaty will provide for an end to the state of war between Egypt and Israel by the withdrawal of the biggest Arab country from the arena of the struggle against Israeli aggression.

The signing of this treaty will be followed by the establishment of relations between Egypt and Israel in all fields: diplomacy, politics, economics, trade and even in the military domain. On their return to their respective countries, the participants made short statements in which they avoided assessing any specific results the talks may have had led to. The Egyptian prime minister said it was premature to talk about this matter, while the Israeli foreign minister, addressing newsmen in Tel Aviv, hinted that specific agreements had been reached in Brussels. Answering a question by a journalist on whether he, Dayan, would suggest that his government endorse these agreements, the Israeli minister said yes.

This answer leads one to believe that agreements have been reached during the Brussels tripartite meeting that completely suit Israel.

On the eve of the tripartite meeting, political observers pointed out that the meeting had been engineered by Washington to pressure the Egyptian leadership into rapidly signing a separate treaty with Israel. This seems all the more so since the Egyptian leadership has been repeating that such a treaty will certainly be signed.

Commentaries in the Western press speculate on a failure of the Brussels meeting. But a number of Arab papers believe that such views are merely a propaganda screen designed to camouflage the capitulation of the Egyptian president. The Beirut ASH-SHA'B considers that there has been no failure at all. What there have been are meticulously planned moves by Washington and Tel Aviv to pressure the Egyptian president and force him to make fresh concessions and bow to the conditions of the aggressor.

TASS on Brussels 'Show'

LD251452Y Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, December 25, TASS--The tripartite meeting in the Belgian capital of the United States secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, the prime minister of Egypt, Mustafa Khalil, and Israel's foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, held on the initiative of the United States, ended, just as expected, without result.

The participants in the Brussels "show" left without reaching agreement either on the datelines or ways of further action. The meeting was to have demonstrated the Egyptian president's "resolve" to struggle for the rights of Arab countries. But it only demonstrated the invariable nature of Israel's course of retaining Arab lands and exposed the propaganda clamour about the mythical protection of Arab interests by President as-Sadat. This is vividly confirmed by the fact that the main question of the Middle East settlement--the Palestine problem--was not, as admitted by the participants, discussed at the meeting.

The talks in Brussels also showed that the Egyptian leadership continues to encourage American diplomacy to further interfere in the affairs of the region. In a telegram to President Carter of the United States, As-Sadat linked hopes for the conclusion of his capitulatory mission with a continuation of "the positive and constructive role" despite the campaign of protests in the Arab world against the Camp David accords. The prime minister of Egypt, Khalil, stated after the ending of the Brussels meeting that he did not rule out the possibility of the participants of the American-Egyptian-Israeli talks in Washington returning.

Amman, December 15, TASS--The Camp David accords cannot lead to a just all-embracing settlement in the Middle East for which the Arab states are struggling, stated Jordan's minister of information, 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

In an interview published here the Jordanian minister described the Egyptian leadership's actions as unacceptable because Egypt ignores the main question of the Middle East crisis--the Palestinian problem, and first of all the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and creation of its own sovereign state.

Abu 'Awdah reiterated Jordan's position that a possible alternative to the Camp David accords could be a discussion of the Middle East problem in international bodies, for instance, at the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East or other such forums. All interested countries, including the Soviet Union, should take part in the international efforts directed at settling the Middle East conflict, he stressed.

Damascus, December 15, TASS--The propaganda campaign launched by the parties to the Camp David accords with the purpose of portraying President as-Sadat as an opponent of a separate deal with Israel behind the back of the Arab peoples is designed to misinform and delude the Arab and world public opinion, says a commentary by Syrian Radio.

The participants in the talks are dragging out the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty not because of As-Sadat's adherence to principle, the commentary says. The United States, Egypt and Israel are taking concerted actions to save the Egyptian regime from deep isolation in the Arab world. The parties to the collusion are also trying to torpedo the results of the Bahgdad summit conference and to block the Arab region after the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement as a result of which new factors of struggle against the American plan of settling the Middle East conflict appeared in the Middle East arena.

Cairo, December 25, TASS--The Camp David accords that serve as a basis for the talks conducted between Egypt and Israel fully contradict the true interests of Arab countries and serve the political aims of Washington and Tel Aviv, it was stated by the chairman of the National Progressive (left) Party of Egypt Khal'd Muhaydin. A comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict is only possible only on conditions of Israel's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole lawful representative of the Arab Palestinian people and the restoration of all the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to create its own independent state, he said.

U.S. Taking Israel's Side

LD252110Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan have been meeting in Brussels. Our commentator Valentin Lapin writes: The meeting was organized on U.S. initiative. Its aim was to speed up finalization of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty. According to the Camp David agreements, the Cairo-Tel Aviv treaty was supposed to have been signed on 17 December. The partners in the separatist dialog no doubt believed this deadline would be met. But their calculations have failed in the face of the uniform oppositon from the Arab world.

At their Baghdad conference, 10 Arab countries unanimously rejected the framework fixed in Camp David for settling the Mideast conflict and dissociated themselves from the Egyptian president's policies. The Egyptian president was trying to assume the role of defender of all-Arab interests. The desire to conceal its defeatist policy has prompted Cairo to embark on yet another political maneuver: It demanded, with much (?courage), that some items of the Camp David agreements be amended. Egypt called for nonessential changes, which would in fact contribute nothing. But even those requests have been rejected by Tel Aviv. This has led to misunderstandings among the partners. The Cairo press has resumed its chant of well-worn cliches about an impasse in the talks.

But it would appear that there is no question of any impasse. At the Brussels meeting, the Egyptian prime minister confirmed Cairo's desire to continue its separatist policies and conclude an agreement with Israel. And please note: Egypt was asked to stop making noise about demands for changes in the agreed draft agreement and its criticism of the Israeli leadership. At that meeting demands were made that Egypt agree to a new compromise--in other words, to new concessions. President as-Sadat himself has admitted that Egypt has made many concessions and got nothing in return. It would appear that it will get nothing on this occasion as well. In the Arab world the Brussels meeting is being described as another attempt by Washington to pressure Egyptian leaders and force them to immediately sign a separatist treaty with Isreal. The meeting has demonstrated once again that the United States is taking Israel's side in its separatist dialog with Egypt.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

U.S. Interference Scored

LD232222Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] As reported from Tehran, another general strike took place in Iran on Monday, 17 December.

Those who staged this strike did so in an organized manner. With this strike, the workers and employees once again demonstrated their solidarity and firm resolve to attain the goals that have become the central focus of the national movement in Iran. Those participating in this movement demand an end to social injustice and real progress for Iran. They oppose imperialist intervention in the affairs of their country and ask that corruption, bribery, bureaucracy and various abuses by national officials be eliminated. Those who participated in the 17 December strike demanded an end to the oppression and tyranny against those struggling for freedom and democracy. They asked that those responsible for crushing the demonstrations be punished, that all political prisoners be released and that martial law be abolished.

As you know, the ends sought by the national movement in Iran have not yet been realized. On orders from the government, all forms of political activity, including strikes and demonstrations by toilers, is banned. The United States imperialists are shamelessly interfering in the internal affairs of Iran. According to TIME, a special committee set up at the suggestion of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House security advisor, is hard at work. This committee has been commissioned to study the situation in Iran and prepare recommendations about your country for the U.S. Government.

Richard Helms, the former CIA director who was later U.S. ambassador to Iran, has now become the White House advisor on Iran. Helms, who is well experienced in espionage affairs, is earnestly advising the U.S. Government to take decisive and intensive measures to stabilize the situation in Iran. Helm means the full preservation of the U.S. monopolies' position in your country. In this regard, TIME magazine has openly written that the United States ought never to lose its position and interests in Iran. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and TIME agree when they write that Iran plays the role of a significant military force in the Persian Gulf on behalf of the United States, and that it is the main supplier of oil and defender of the important routes for the shipment of inordinately valuable raw material.

Such admissions by the press and official personalities of the United States clearly show that the U.S. imperialist circles in no way respect Iran's sovereignty and ignore the right of the Iranian people to settle their own affairs.

Meanwhile, certain people are shedding crocodile tears over the fact that Iran's economic situation continues to deteriorate. They blame this on the participants in the popular demonstrations. For instance, certain quarters in [word indistinct] are expressing anxiety over the fact that Iran's oil production has been cut in half. However, one needs to ask just what have Iran's oil revenues been used for over the years.

As we know, Iran's petrodollars are being used to purchase aircraft, tanks and missiles, as well as to pay for foreign advisers and experts. The Americans in Iran alone number 70,000. Despite its considerable revenues from oil, Iran has failed to eradicate illiteracy, to meet the people's needs for housing and medical services and to control inflation, which is now approaching 50 percent.

In short, despite the fact that Iran's oil revenues over the last 5 years have been relatively high, the living conditions of the hard-working people have not improved. Meanwhile, Iran's black gold has been adding to the wealth of the imperialist monopolies in an unprecedented manner. These very same Iranian petrodollars rescued U.S. arms manufacturers from bankruptcy. It is no secret that U.S. monopolies have promoted bribery, [words indistinct] in Iran. Furthermore, the activities of Western companies has led to a rise in the cost of living and to inflation.

These phenomena have become the targets of the mammoth movement by the Iranian people. Therefore, any expression of sympathy for Iranians by foreign [words indistinct] and press in connection with the pitiable situation in Iran is nothing but false sympathy aimed at camouflaging the actual situation. Under such circumstances, your intervention in the internal affairs of Iran is the only thing that can meet the interest of your country. The Iranian people have the right to and can determine their own fate independently.

Complicated Political Game in Progress

LD222252Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Anatoliy Dorondn]

[Text] The situation in Iran remains as complex as ever. Security forces are dispersing antigovernment demonstrators; 100 teachers at Tehran University continue their sit-in. In solidarity with them hundreds of students and professors gathered today outside the university building, but troops using jeeps and batons dispersed them. A UPI correspondent writes that the jeeps drove into the crowd of demonstrators, beating them with their truncheons. Another report speaks of a pro-shah demonstration outside the royal palace. About 50 young people were shouting the slogan: "Long Live the Shah!" The soldiers stood back and, of course, did not interfere. The fact that this demonstration was held outside the shah's palace shows that the demonstrators must have been reliable people, probably with (?royal) connections, since the news agencies have repeatedly reported that all approaches to the palace are blocked by troops with tanks and armored carriers. Well, that is all on the surface; in the corridors, a complicated political game is in progress. The shah would like to save the situation by setting up a government of national reconciliation. However, the opposition leaders have rejected this, saying they refuse to cooperate with any government as long as the shah remains in power. Meanwhile, the government has ordered parliament away on a 3-week recess, a day before a resolution condemning the present military regime was due to be voted on. At the same time, it has been announced that another 200 political prisoners will be released shortly.

U.S. Looking for New Leader

LD232248Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Yesterday the Iranian Armed Forces used [word indistinct] in Tehran to disperse student demonstrators and associate professors who were demanding the reopening of the university. In Maragheh, too, massive antigovernment demonstrations were staged. In Yazd and Esfahan, plant workers went on strike. Meanwhile, representatives of the U.S. State Department and the CIA are arriving in Iran; they are engaged in negotiations with opponents of the regime and looking for a figure who could take over. Political circles in Iran interpret this behind-the-scenes activities as interference in the internal affairs of the country.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 23 December says that "the backstage activities of the United States in the events in Iran are being seen by Iranian political circles as direct political interference, as an attempt to force on the Iranian people what the U.S. monopolies would like to see happen in their sovereign state. This is confirmed by press reports on the mission of Washington's special envoy Ball; on the study by U.S. representatives on a possible treaty between the United States and the government that the Americans would like to force on Iran; and on cooperation of the American and Israeli special services in Iran in training punitive forces designed to suppress popular demonstrations."]

Possibility of Extreme Rightwing Coup

LD232104Y Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

["Situation Becoming More Complicated"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, December 23, TASS--Radio Tehran has begun transmitting lately critical statements concerning General Azhari's military government. It broadcast specifically a report on statements by Majlis deputies sharply criticising the actions of the Azhari Cabinet and its inability to deal effectively with the present crisis situation in the country. The FINANCIAL TIMES qualifies such reports by the Iranian radio and television, which are fully controlled by the authorities, as a sign of an imminent downfall of this Cabinet.

New York, December 23, TASS--The UPI Tehran correspondent writes of the possibility of an extreme-rightwing military coup in Iran if the mission of forming a "civilian" government, entrusted by the shah to former Deputy Premier Sadiqi, ends in failures.

Officers of Western intelligence services believe, the UPI correspondent says, that unless the shah succeeds in forming shortly a civilian government capable of putting an end to unrest and strikes, the servicemen may intervene and take steps themselves.

Some American press reports contain instigating calls for such actions. Thus a New York TIMES correspondent quotes "one of the most experienced" Western diplomats in the Iranian capital as saying that the longer the present stalement continues, the greater the possibility of a forcible and extremist solution of the problem. The newspaper says that army officers, in the first place brigadier-generals and colonels who are not absolutely loyal to the shah, might stage a coup.

A UPI correspondent says that the General Staff is concerned by the growing discontent in the army, including increased cases of mass desertions and insubordination by men and even officers. To prevent the fraternisation of soldiers with demonstrators, the command transfers weekly army units from one base to another.

Meantime Sadiqi encounters considerable difficulties in his attempts to find people from among prominent leaders willing to cooperate within a civilian government. Western correspondents stress that the main obstacle to this is the refusal by the leaders of the opposition National Front and the leader of the religious opposition, Khomeyni, to cooperate with the present regime.

Meantime as news agencies report, antigovernmental manifestations and strikes continue unabated in Iran. Today, on the first day classes were resumed at schools in Tehran, thousands of senior-form pupils went out into the street, scanning [as received] anti-government slogans. A huge crowd of pupils assembled outside the U.S. Embassy, shouting: "Yankee, go home". Soldiers used arms to disperse the pupils and made arrests.

Seeing that the experiment with the resumption of classes failed the authorities declared their decision to close schools again, this time indefinitely.

Troops fired today on an anti-government demonstration in Mashhad. As UPI says, 9 people were killed and over 80 wounded. ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that anti-government demonstrations also took place today in the cities of Tabriz, Kerman, Esfahan, Shiraz and Yazd. UPI says that the Iranian oil fields where troops brought together oil workers and make them work at gunpoint look like concentration camps.

Beirut, December 23, TASS--"While unrest in Iran is gaining momentum, spreading also to army circles, American interference in the internal affairs of this country is becoming increasingly apparent," writes the Lebanese newspaper AD-DUNIA. It is believed in Tehran, the newspaper says, that "Washington is interested only in keeping Iranian oil under control and not in keeping the shah personally in power and preserving his regime." There is a growing feeling in circles close to the shah, the newspaper says, that Washington "will not stop at sacrificing one man" for keeping this control. Well-informed sources in Tehran believe, the newspaper goes on, that preparations are under way in Iran for a military coup which will be staged with the support of the USA in order to strike a crushing blow at the opposition.

New York, December 23, TASS--ASSOCIATED PRESS, describing the situation in the Iranian capital, writes that in the evening Theran looks like a seiged city. The streets are deserted as curfew comes with only army patrols left in them. Soldiers are under orders to arrest any passerby. The few private cars whose owners are allowed to move about during curfew drive at a snail's pace. The cars are lighted inside for the patrol soldiers to see the passengers. On the walls of many houses and fences there are still antigovernment slogans left after the recent mass manifestations and bloody clashes between demonstrators and troops. UPI recalls that several thousand people have died during the year in such clashes that took place in scores of Iranian cities.

Lebedeva Commentary

LD241834Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1130 GMT 24 Dec 78 LD

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] As you know, U.S. imperialists continue to flagrantly interfere in the internal affairs of Iran. This interference is a result of the entire U.S. policy toward your country. U.S. imperialists, as we know, in addition to benefiting from Iran's oil, are, as before, trying to take advantage of Iran's strategic position.

Commenting on this, the British magazine ECONOMIST writes: Not only is Iran a major oil exporter, but it is a major guardian of Western interests in the region; as a littoral state of the Persian Gulf and a country with common borders with the USSR, it has an important strategic position.

America has made great efforts in its attempts to turn Iran into a base for its policy in the Near and Middle East. Contrary to the interests and will of the Iranian people, U.S. imperialists involved your country in the aggressive CENTO pact and imposed a bilateral military agreement on it. As a result of the U.S. imperialists' policy, Iran is involved in a very dangerous arms race. The militarization policy imposed by the imperialists on Iran culminated in gloomy relations between your country and its neighboring countries. For example, relations between Iran and Iraq were not normal for a certain period of time. American sabrerattlers involved the Iranian Army in their adventurous activities in Oman, where its people had risen against the rotten regime of Sultan Qabus.

The imperialists were planning to make use of Iran against its neighbor Afghanistan, where its people staged a democratic revolution and thus created a new life. In order to use Iran to achieve their self-seeking aims, and with total disregard for the genuine intentions of the Iranian people, the imperialists helped to create the myth of Iran's superiority in the Persian Gulf region. What use does this myth have for Iran and its people? The Iranian people's merit stems from something else.

As stated by Ayatollah Khomeyni during one of his press conferences, the Iranian people do not wish to see their country as a U.S. military base; Iranians wish to settle their own problems independent of foreigners' interference. Their country's freedom and sovereignty have great value for them. They wish to establish democracy and social justice.

Being apprehensive of losing their control in Iran, U.S. imperialists are helping to crush the national movement, which has been gaining momentum in Iran. Participants in peaceful demonstrations have been executed in dozens of Iranian cities with U.S.-made weapons; it was U.S.-manufactured gases which were used to poison those who had taken part in strikes and demonstrations. Washington statesmen who give so much voice to their defense of human rights have not uttered a word in defense of the Iranians struggling for freedom and democracy. U.S. imperialists are acting unashamedly to safeguard their interests in Iran. According to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, numerous Americans experts on Iran even take the liberty of appointing possible future members of the Iranian Cabinet and setting up numerous variations on changing the government in Iran. The fact is that they do not care what sort of government takes over; the important thing is to keep Iran as a pawn on the international chess board.

25 Dec Situation Report

LD251358Y Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Paris, December 25, TASS--Scores of lives have been lost when troops suppressed a demonstration in Mashhad, in the eastern part of Iran, according to a report of a FRANCE PRESSE correspondent from Tehran. The town has been paralyzed by a general strike of protest against acts of violence against the population on the part of the official authorities. The correspondent points out that part of Iranian Army generals insist, as before, on the continued "tough line" in dealing with demonstrations, up to bloody repressions. In the Iranian capital, the correspondent points out, the regime encounters the growing opposition of students. Reports are coming in on new student manifestations in Tehran this morning. Hundreds of students again went to the U.S. Embassy, shouting anti-American slogans. The police used firearms and teargas to disperse the demonstration.

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1130 GMT on 25 December says that "new antigovernment demonstrations were held in Tehran today, with a great number of people gathering in front of the U.S. Embassy demanding an end to U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Iran. Another demonstration was held in front of the embassy yesterday. U.S. Marines used teargas yesterday against the demonstrators. Security forces, who had also arrived on the scene to help, opened fire on the demonstrators, killing seven people. All told, 32 people have been reported killed in the city as a result of repressive measures. Similar anti-government demonstrations were also held in Mashhad and Tabriz. In certain cases, Iranian soldiers refused to open fire on demonstrators. The demonstrators demanded the formation of a civilian government and social reforms."]

The military authorities, alarmed by the proportions of student actions, have been compelled to go back on their initial decision on resumption of studies at schools and colleges. The educational establishments do not function today.

New York, December 25, TASS--Criticism is mounting in Iranian parliament of anti-constitutional actions of General Tabriz Azhari's military government, and demands are being made of his resignation. American news agencies report that rumours of Azhari's "indisposition" are being spread in the capital. The deputies of the lower chamber, Majlis, now having a winter recess, will have a special meeting on December 27 to discuss the situation in the country.

The American mission, who came to Iran, produced a version which, in its opinion, should give a "way out" of the present crisis situation. In accordance with this plan specifically, the shah should go for a time abroad or to one of the islands in the Persian Gulf. The shah's functions are planned to be handed over to a consultative council to be made of persons appointed by the shah's recommendation. The executive power will be vested with a coalition "civilian" government. "Moderate" leader Gholan Sadiqui is planned for the post of head of such a government. This is the American plan of "settlement" of the crisis, which is reported by political observers from Tehran.

In the obtaining situation, the opponents of the present regime insist on the shah's abdication. This demand has been openly advanced at a mass meeting in the capital by leader of the opposition National Front, Karim Sanjabi. According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent, he emphasized that the Iranian people were compelled to "fight for freedom and against colonialism."

As is noted by the American press, the opposition forces are actively working in the army. They hope to draw to their side the armed forces when the shah is away, since the personnel of the army have not administered the oath to the projected consultative council.

ISRAELI PLANES BOMB PALESTINIAN CAMPS IN LEBANON

LD211626Y Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 21 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Beirut, December 21, TASS--Last night Israeli Air Force planes heavily bombarded for 40 minutes Palestinian refugee camps in the areas of Ar-Rashidiyah, Burj Ash-Shamali and Al-Wasitah in south Lebanon. The aggressors dropped heavy bombs and rockets. At the same time Israeli launched invaded Lebanese territorial waters and opened fire on the populated locality of As-Sarafand. They also made an attempt to detain foreign merchant ships bound for the port of Tyre but were driven away by the fire of Lebanese coastal artillery. According to the latest reports from south Lebanon, Israeli troops twice shelled Palestinian refugee camps in the last 12 hours. Civilian casualties are reported.

It is pointed out in local political circles that the new acts of aggression by Israel are an integral part of a criminal plan being hatched by Tel Aviv and Washington. Its aim is to put pressure on the Arab countries and to speed up the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks, as well as to block all efforts to achieve national unity in Lebanon and to partition the country into individual "mini-states".

New York, December 21, TASS--U.N. Secretary General K. Waldheim deplored the events in Lebanon, specifically the latest Israeli air raids on Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon, endangering the lives of many people.

Washington, December 21, TASS--T. Reston, State Department spokesman, deplored the Israeli air raids on southern Lebanon. He said that the United States condemns the air bombing of Lebanon by the Israeli AirForce and regards such acts of violence as an obstacle to peace in the Middle East. But such a statement by a State Department spokesman looks rather strange considering the fact that the United States has supplied and continues to supply Israel with up-to-date arms which were used by Israel for raids against the peaceful population of Lebanon. Such condemnations of Tel Aviv's aggressive actions by American officials do not agree with the policy of supplying Israel with American arms intended precisely for committing acts of aggression against Arab countries.

'DIFFERENCES' IN CPSU-JSP MOSCOW TALKS NOTED

LD230818Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

["On the Results of the Talks Between Delegations of the CPSU and the Socialist Party of Japan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 22--A delegation of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan [JSP] was in the Soviet Union from 17 to 21 December 1978 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Talks took place between the delegations of the JSP and the CPSU. The CPSU delegation included Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo (leader of the delegation); Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Petr Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Inozemtsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; Rostislav Ulyanovskiy, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Ivan Kovalenko, head of a section of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The JSP delegation included I. Asukata, chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee (head of the delegation); T. Kawakami, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the International Department of the JSP Central Executive Committee; T. Ueda, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the Education and Propaganda Department of the JSP Central Executive Committee; S. Ito, responsible secretary of the Special Committee of the JSP for Japanese-Soviet Relations; and Y. Yasui and G. Sonoda, responsible workers of the apparatus of the JSP Central Executive Committee.

During the talks, which took place in an open [otkrovennyy] and friendly atmosphere, the two sides carried out an exchange of opinions on current international problems, including questions of the international workers and national liberation movements, and discussed different aspects of Soviet-Japanese relations and bilateral links between the CPSU and the JSP. Both sides noted that the talks were of a fruitful character and showed common or close stands on a wide circle of important questions, though they admitted that there were some differences.

During the talks the CPSU delegation informed the representative of the JSP of the achievements of the Soviet people in the field of communist construction in the USSR, and also of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state.

The delegation of the JSP evaluated highly the successes of real socialism in the USSR, noted the Soviet Union's great contribution to the deepening of international detente, including its contribution to the negotiations on the conclusion of a strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, the struggle to end the arms race and consolidate universal peace.

The JSP delegation told about the internal situation in Japan, the struggle of the Japanese people against the rule of the monopolies and about the activity of their party in defense of the interests of the working masses of the country. It stressed the resolution of the Japanese Socialists to comprehensively oppose the line of the ruling circles of militarizing the country, and to achieve the dissolution of the Self-Defense Forces and the abolition of the Japanese-American military-political alliance, to struggle for the consolidation of peace in Asia and the establishment of friendly and peace-loving relations with all countries.

The CPSU delegation declared its support for and solidarity with the antimonopolistic and anti-imperialist struggle of the JSP, and with its efforts to channel Japan's development along the road of renouncing the arming of the country, the road of nonalinement, peace and neutrality.

Both sides noted that contemporary world development was determined by the successes of the forces of peace, socialism and national-liberation movements, as a result of which the forces of imperialism and reaction are retreating, while detente and peaceful coexistence are becoming the dominating tendency of world development. The sides stressed the need of further stepping up the struggle against the forces of war, imperialism, and reaction, and for consolidating international detente and peace.

In the opinion of both sides, the further consolidation of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, discontinuation of the nuclear arms race, general and complete disarmament, liquidation of war bases and withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other states, dissolution of military alinements and creation of nuclear-free zones and zones of peace would be of great importance for world peace.

The delegations of the CPSU and the JSP stressed that efforts of all the countries of the continent were needed to insure peace and security in Asia in conformity with the principles of peaceful coexistence, the right of every nation to choose its political and social system, denunciation of the use of force or threat of force, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, cooperation in economic and other spheres on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

The delegations of the CPSU and the JSP stated their continuing support for the struggle of the Korean people for a peaceful and independent unification of their country. It was noted that the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Korean peninsula and the abolition of military bases there was an important condition for achieving this goal.

The two sides expressed their concern in connection with the situation that has arisen recently in Indochina, and expressed the necessity of a peaceful settlement of the problems of the region without interference from outside.

The delegations of the CPSU and the JSP come out against the policy of separate Egyptian-Israeli deals with U.S. mediation, which cannot bring about an all-embracing settlement in the Middle East. The need was stressed for an effective and fair settlement of the Middle East problem by convening the Geneva conference with the participation of all the countries concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the basis of recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and formation of their own state.

The two sides came out against the vestiges of colonialism, imperialist exploitation, apartheid and racism, and expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the people of southern Africa. They declared their support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for their national independence.

The delegations of the CPSU and the JSP stressed that the consolidation of good-neighbor relations between the USSR and Japan are of great importance for both countries, as well as for peace throughout Asia. They went on record for a further development of Soviet-Japanese economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Basing themselves on the joint documents adopted earlier by both parties, and taking into account the results of the present talks, the two sides confirmed their aspiration toward the further development of relations between the CPSU and JSP in the interests of their joint struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and social progress, for friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Japanese peoples.

KYODO Report

OW220421Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 21 Dec (KYODO)--The Japan Socialist Party [JSP] and the Soviet Communist Party have confirmed that there are disagreements on some issues between the two parties although both sides agreed in views on many points.

This was made known in a "press announcement" worked out by the two parties Thursday summarizing the results of political talks held in Moscow between a visiting JSP mission led by Chairman Ichio Asukata and leaders of the Soviet party. The announcement will be published in the organ papers of the two parties.

It said both sides recognized that the talks between the two parties had been useful. It further said the Soviet party evaluated the policies of the Japanese party aimed at abrogation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and for demilitarized neutrality. The announcement also said the JSP recognized Soviet efforts for easing of tension.

Meanwhile, the JSP mission, which has been visiting Moscow since Sunday, left the Soviet capital for home Thursday night.

JSP'S ASUKATA INTERVIEWED UPON MOSCOW DEPARTURE

OW241705Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpt] The Japan Socialist Party [JSP] mission led by Chairman Ichio Asukata left Moscow for home today after a 4-day stay at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. During its stay, the mission held talks with the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Last night, prior to the mission's departure, Asukata was briefly interviewed by (Levin), chief of Radio Moscow's Japanese Department, at Moscow's Sheremetyevo International Airport.

[Begin recording] [Question] What do you think about your visit to the USSR?

[Answer] I think that it was very useful visit. Through this visit, I believe, friendship has been firmly established between the JSP and CPSU. This is not a friendship that means that they are simply on good terms. I believe it is a friendship that will surely contribute to bringing peace to Japan and the whole world.

[Question] How do you evaluate the result of the CPSU-JSP talks?

[Answer] We reached complete agreement on a joint struggle to secure world peace. At the same time, we were deeply moved by the very warm welcome accorded us. When we return, we will make every effort to promote Japanese-Soviet friendship.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

LD251618Y Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 25, TASS--A long-term program for cultural and scientific exchanges between Soviet and Japanese organizations for 1979-83 was signed here. On the Soviet side it was signed by Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and on the Japanese side by S. Matsumaye, president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The program envisages the holding of thematical meetings of the public of the two countries, symposiums, exhibitions, and a wide range of other activities promoting better mutual understanding and the development of goodneighbourly Soviet-Japanese relations.

ACTIVITIES OF VISITING JAPANESE TU DELEGATION REPORTED

OW242144Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Final documents on the 13th joint meeting of the Soviet-Japan and Japan-Soviet Labor Union Committees were signed on 21 December in Moscow. The documents include a communique on activities of the two committees and the protocol defining the scope of exchanges between labor unions of the two nations next year.

Following the signing ceremonies, delegates from the Japanese General Council of Independent Labor Unions [SDHYO] and the National Liaison Council of Independent Labor Unions [Churitsu Roren] visited the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers near the Kremlin Wall and laid wreaths.

They flew to Sochi, a Black Sea resort city, the evening of 21 December, to inspect Soviet labor union activities in the field of rest and medical care for workers.

SOVIET, MONGOLIAN TRADE UNIONS HOLD MEETING IN ULAANBAATAR

LD232310Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A meeting was held in the Mongolian trade unions' Palace of Culture in Ulaanbaatar between the Soviet trade union delegation, which is there at the moment, and representatives of the working people and the trade union aktiv of the Mongolian capital. Shibayev, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the AUCCTU, made a speech to those gathered at the meeting. He noted that the present visit by the Soviet trade union delegation to Mongolia opened up a new page in the history of friendship between the trade unions of both countries. The signing of an agreement on the continued development of cooperation and the drawing closer of the trade unions of Mongolia and the USSR completely respond to the interests of the two countries' socioeconomic development.

BREZHNEV SENDS LETTER OF APPRECIATION TO PRAVDA

LD252238Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2135 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent the following letter to the editors of PRAVDA:

In connection with the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on awarding me the Order of Lenin and a third Gold Star medal, I have received many telegrams and letters from party and other public organizations, collectives of enterprises, establishments, military units and individual citizens of our country conveying warm congratulations and expressions of full approval of the internal and foreign policy of our Leninist party and the Soviet state and pledges to support even more actively its policy with labor deeds.

Congratulations and good wishes have also come in from leaders of the fraternal socialist states and communist parties and a number of organizations and citizens abroad.

Not being able to reply to each of these congratulations individually, I have had to turn to the PRAVDA in order to express to all of them my heartfelt gratitude and to assure everyone that I will continue to devote all my efforts toward insuring the prosperity of our great country and the security and well-being of the Soviet people, who are building communism. I will also unswervingly uphold the cause of lasting peace and peaceful, equal international cooperation, the cause of progress, freedom and independence of peoples.

DEPUTY PREMIER SMIRNOV VISITS BELORUSSIA

LD221651Y Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 14 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Text] BELTA--L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in the republic, has visited a number of Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Institutes, sector scientific research institutes and industrial enterprises of Minsk. Taking part in the conversations with the heads of scientific establishments and enterprises, scientists, engineers and technicians were A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; L.S. Pirisanov, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the Belorussian Council of Ministers I.M. Glazkov and D.A. Danilov. Questions of the development of scientific research, the acceleration of the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into practical work and the enhancement of production efficiency and output quality were discussed.

LITHUANIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 11 DEC

LD221615Y Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 12 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] The routine 11th plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee took place 11 December 1978.

The plenum heard and discussed a report from P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Arising From the Speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Plenum."

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

The Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum examined organizational questions. The plenum released V. Kharazov from his duties as second secretary and member of the Bureau of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum elected N. Dybenko second secretary and member of the Bureau of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

With this the Lithuanian CP Central Committee finished its work.

TADZHIK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPLACES SECRETARY

LD221655 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] A routine, 13th plenum of the Tadhikistan CP Central Committee was held 13 Dec 1978.

Comrade D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, delivered a report on the question of the republic party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum decisions and the instruction issued by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted corresponding resolutions on the questions discussed.

The plenum also considered organizational questions. In connection with her transfer to other work I.R. Rakhimova was released from her duties as secretary and Bureau member of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee.

G.B. Bobosadykova was elected secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee.

The plenum elevated candidate members D. Lafizov, K. Sufiyev and Yu. Shakarimov to full membership in the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee.

CPSU Central Committee inspector A.P. Romanovskiy participated in the work of the plenum.

With this the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

TADZHIK SUPREME SOVIET SESSION BEGINS 14 DEC

LD221657Y Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 15 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] The 10th session of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet of the 9th convocation began 14 December in the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions in Dushanbe.

The following agenda was approved:

1--On the election of a secretary of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and a member of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2--On the 1979 Tadzhik SSR state economic and social development plan and the course of the fulfillment of the Tadzhik SSR state economic and social development plan in 1978.

3--On the 1979 Tadzhik SSR state budget and the implementation of the 1977 Tadzhik SSR state budget.

4--On the Tadzhik SSR draft law on the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers.

5--On the Tadzhik SSR draft law on elections to the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet.

6--On the approval of Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The session elected Deputy B.R. Akhmadaliyev member of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the 1979 Tadzhik SSR state economic and social development plan. A Supreme Soviet resolution on the course of the fulfillment of the Tadzhik SSR state economic and social development plan in 1978 was unanimously adopted.

The Tadzhik SSR Suppeme Soviet unanimously approved the republic's 1979 state budget and adopted a law on the 1979 Tadzhik SSR state budget taking into account the amendments made by the planning and budget and other permanent commissions of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet and also adopted a resolution approving the report on the implementation of the 1977 Tadzhik SSR state budget.

TURKMEN CP PLENUM HELD 15 DEC; OFFICIALS RELEASED

LD211457Y Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] The routine 14th plenum of the Turkmen CP Central Committee took place in Ashkhabad on 15 December. The plenum heard a report from M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Arising From the Speech Delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

The plenum examined organizational questions. A.-M. Klychev was removed from the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau in connection with his retirement on pension. Ch.S. Karryyev was released from his duties as secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee in connection with his transfer to other work.

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS 15 DEC

LD211459Y Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA in Russian 16 Dec 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] The 11th session of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet, 9th convocation, opened at 1430 on 15 December in the Supreme Soviet meeting hall, Ashkhabad. In connection with A.-M. Kylchev's retirement on pension, the Supreme Soviet released him from his duties as chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium. B. Yazkuliyev was elected by the Supreme Soviet as chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium and was released from his duties as chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers and Turkmen foreign minister. Ch.S. Karryyev was appointed by the Supreme Soviet to the post of chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers and of Turkmen foreign minister.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

'GENERALLY SATISFACTORY' FIGURES 'CONCEAL SERIOUS FLAWS'

LD112358Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] It is reported that our industry has fulfilled the 11-month marketing plan by 100.9 percent. All branches of industry coped with the tasks, with the exception of the coal industry. Industrial output has increased by 4.8 percent, a little more than was envisaged by the plan. The highest growth rate of 10 percent was achieved by the enterprises of the ministries of instrument-making, automation equipment and control systems, and by the automotive industry.

However, the generally satisfactory figures sometimes conceal serious flaws, PRAVDA notes. Thus, all the machine-building ministries overfulfilled the plans set down in terms of value, but the national economy did not receive on time a considerable quantity of equipment for power engineering and electrical machinery, forging and pressing machinery and for the food industry. The picture is the same in metallurgy and the building materials industry. The number of enterprises lagging behind is being reduced slowly. Particular attention to the qualitative factor is now demanded in production growth, the development of competition for economy and thrift, and the strengthening of labor discipline.

TASS REPORTS 9-MONTH FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

LD220824Y Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 21 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 21, TASS--The foreign trade turnover of the USSR was 51,451 million roubles between January and September this year. This is an increase of over eight percent compared with the corresponding period of last year, a TASS correspondent learnt at the ministry of foreign trade of the USSR.

The socialist countries account for about 60 percent of the volume of foreign trade of the Soviet Union or 30,328 million roubles. The main partners of the USSR are the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Hungary.

The FRG, Japan, the United States and Finland lead in trade with industrially developed capitalist countries which totalled 14,694 million roubles in the first nine months of this year. Soviet trade with developing countries increased over the corresponding period last year and equalled 6,428 million roubles.

DOLGIKH MEETS WITH PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION

LD222338Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 22 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been to Tula and acquainted himself with the work of the Tulachermet Scientific Production Association. In conversations with party workers, metallurgists and production workers, he recommended that attention be concentrated on the development and earliest introduction into production of scientific-technical innovations, permitting a raise in the quality of metal and the savings of raw materials and fuel.

VENERA-11 INTERPLANETARY STATION LANDS ON VENUS

LD251528Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1446 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 25 December, TASS--The Venera-11 automatic interplanetary station reached the surface of Venus today. The automatic station's descent module made a soft landing on the surface of the planet at 0624 Moscow time some 800 km from where the Venera-12 station's descent module landed. The main task of the comprehensive experiment being carried out by the Venera-11 and Venera-12 interplanetary stations is continuation of the comparative study of the characteristics of Venus in its various areas. This study was begun by previous automatic stations.

The Venera-11 automatic station, which is analogous in design and purpose to the Venera-12, was put onto an interplanetary trajectory on 9 September 1978.

During the flight on the interplanetary path, radio communication sessions were conducted regularly with Venera-11. During these sessions, guidance of the station was carried out; the state of the on-board systems was checked; the parameters of the trajectory were measured; and scientific research was carried out into the physical processes taking place in space. Scientific information and data on the station's systems and equipment were regularly transmitted to earth. Corrections of the station's trajectory were carried out on 16 September and 17 December. On 23 December, the descent module with the scientific equipment on board separated from the station and the Venera-11 station was placed on a fly-past trajectory passing at a distance of 35,000 km from the surface of the planet.

During the descent of the module and on the surface of the planet, integrated research was also carried out on a program similar to the research program of the descent module of the Venera-12 station.

The scientific and technical experiments and exploration on the surface of Venus were done under an environmental temperature of 446 degrees centigrade and a pressure of 88 atmospheres for a period of 95 minutes.

Information from the descent module was received by the Venera-11 automatic interplanetary station, which was flying in the vicinity of the planet, and relayed to earth by the station. After leaving the zone of radio visibility and completing receipt of information from the descent module, the Venera-11 continues its movement in a heliocentric orbit.

The Venera-11 station is carrying a pennant with a bas-relief of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The descent module has the state badge depicting the USSR emblem.

The continuation of the scientific measurements and research begun on the Earth-Venus interplanetary route is planned during the further flight of the Venera-11 and Venera-12 automatic interplanetary stations. The large volume of scientific information obtained by the Venera-11 and Venera-12 is being processed and studied in the institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The results of the flight of the two Soviet interplanetary stations, which made virtually simultaneous scientific measurements in the atmosphere and on the surface of Venus in various areas, will considerably expand knowledge on the nature of the planet and will be a worthy contribution to the science of the universe.

More on Venera-11 Landing

LD251818Y Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 25, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Flight Control Centre: The descent module of the Venera-11 probe reported its landing on the far-away planet precisely at the calculated time. This took place four days after a similar descent was made by a module from Venus-12. The modules landed in the calculated squares at 800 km from each other. The Venera-11 became the tenth apparatus to have descended into the atmosphere or operated on the surface of Venus. Three years ago, owing to the two first, and so far only, telepanoramas, received from Soviet automatic probes, the planet for the first time revealed details of its surface. This time scientists set the task of studying the chemical structure of the Venusian atmosphere. Twice rather similar date were received on the presence of different isotopes of argon in the Venusian atmosphere, which is regarded as an important criterion for all planets when studying their origin and evolution. Up till now scientists believed that the planets Earth and Venus, being most similar (by mass, dimensions and situation in relation to the sun), should have a similar chemical "destiny", that is, the co-relation of argon isotopes must be close: The information received from Venus on Earth on December 21 and 25 astounded all: The ratio of Argon-36 to Argon-40 on Venus was 200-300 times higher than on Earth! If this anomaly is regarded against the background of a trick atmosphere keeping surface temperatures high, it may be presumed that all this lengthened the process of chemical evolution of substances of which the planet is made up, thereby diverging the paths of development of the two planets.

COSMOS-1065 LAUNCHED: EQUIPMENT WORKING NORMALLY

LD231328Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The launching of a routine artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1065 was carried out in the USSR today. Scientific equipment intended for continuing space research has been installed on board the satellite. The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of rotation--93.4 minutes; apogee--556 km; perigee--346 km; inclination of orbit--50.7 degrees. Apart from the scientific equipment on board the satellite there is a radio system for exact measurement of the elements of the orbit; a radio-telemetric system for broadcasting data to the earth about the instruments and scientific equipment to the equipment on the satellite is working normally. The coordinating computer center is processing the incoming information.

Cosmos-1066 Launched

LD231332Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1307 GMT 23 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The launching of a routine artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1066 has been carried out in the USSR today. Scientific equipment intended for continuing space research has been installed on board the satellite. The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of rotation--102.2 minutes; apogee--908 km; perigee--848 km; inclination of orbit--81.2 degrees. Apart from scientific equipment on board the satellite there is a radio system for exact measurement of the elements of the orbit; a radio-telemetric system for broadcasting data to earth about the instruments and the scientific equipment. The equipment installed on the satellite is working normally. The coordinating computer center is processing the incoming information.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

MINISTER OF DEFENSE INDUSTRY ZVEREV DIES

LD182008Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1912 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep grief the death of Sergey Alekseyevich Zverev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, Hero of Socialist Labor, laureate of the Lenin Prize and State Prize of the USSR, minister of the defense industry of the USSR. He was 67. He died on 17 December.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 December 1978 carries on page three an obituary of Defense Industry Minister Sergey Alekseyevich Zverev. The list of signatories of the obituary reads as follows: " L. I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V. V. Grishin, A. A. Gromyko, A. P. Kirilenko, A. N. Kosygin, D. A. Kunayev, A. Ya. Pelshe, G. V. Romanov, M. A. Suslov, D. F. Ustinov, K. U. Chernenko, V. V. Shcherbitskiy, G. A. Aliyev, P. N. Demichev, V. V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, Ya.P. Ryabov, K.V. Ruskaov, M.S. Gorbachev, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, K.F. Katushev, V.A. Kirillin, T.Ya. Kiselev, M.A. Lesechko, N.V. Martynov, V. N. Novikov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.V. Smirnov, A.P. Aleksandrov, I.D. Serbin, M.P. Georgadze, A.I. Shibayev, S.A. Afanasyev, V.V. Bakhirev, B.P. Bugayev, M.V. Yegorov, V.A. Kazakov, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, Ye.P. Slavskiy, A.I. Shokin, V.F. Garbuzov, A.K. Antonov, B.V. Bakin, V.F. Zhigalin, G.A. Karavayev, V.V. Krotov, K.N. Rudnev, V.S. Fedorov, P.V. Finogenov, G.A. Titov, N.V. Ogarkov, S.L. Sokolov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, V.F. Tolubko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, A.I. Koldunov, S.K. Kurkotkin, N.N. Alekseyev, V.M. Shabanov, V.I. Konotop, L.A. Borisov, V.F. Promyslov, M.S. Smirtyukov, N.S. Stroyev, L.A. Voronin, I.P. Kornitskiy, V.I. Kurushin, O.F. Larchenko, L.S. Mochalin, P.N. Rudakov, V.P. Finogeyev, N.G. Vinogradov, V.B. Kalabin, I.V. Kovrizhkin, Yu.D. Maslyukov, V.Ya. Nezhlukto, A.A. Pochernikov, V.N. Suchkov, V.P. Tsarev, I.A. Sharapov, V.A. Shchukin, S.V. Romanenko, V.I. Lapshin."

Zverev Buried 20 Dec

LD201356Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow today accompanied on his last journey Sergey Alekseyevich Zverev, the important defense industry organizer, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin and State Prizewinner of the USSR, minister of defense industry of the USSR. The mourning vigil has been kept by Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Tikhonov, Dolgikh, Ryabov and Gorbachev. Deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, ministers of the USSR, prominent military commanders, scientists, responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers also stood in the guard of honor.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AIR DEFENSE DISTRICT MEETING IN BAKU

LD252233Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 25 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Baku--The tasks of the communists from the Red Banner Baku Air Defense District in light of the 25th party congress decisions, the November 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Brezhnev were discussed at today's accountability-election conference in Baku. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Central Committee, addresed those taking part in the conference.